THE

# ESSEX INSTITUTE

# HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

VOL. XXXVI, 1900

SALEM, MASS.

PRINTED FOR THE ESSEX INSTITUTE

1900

1

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

OF THE

ESSEX INSTITUTE.

VOL. XXXVI. JANUARY, 1900. NO. 1.

# THE CRUISE OF THE "QUERO":

## HOW WE CARRIED THE NEWS TO THE KING.

A NEGLECTED CHAPTER IN LOCAL HISTORY.

BY ROBERT S. RANTOUL.

[*This paper is reproduced from the Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine for September, 1899, with considerable additions and changes. The courteous permission of the publishers has been granted, and also the use of the two fine portraits prepared for that number of the Century. For these favors the thanks of the Essex Institute are due, as well as to Dr. Richard H. Derby of New York for much assistance rendered.*]

No American's advent in London ever produced so real a sensation as did that of a Salem sailor, Capt. John Derby, in May, 1775. He brought the news of Concord and Lexington in advance of the King's messenger, and made it known to the British public. His appearance upon that excited scene was unheralded and startling. To liken the patriot, making struggles and sacrifices for his country, to Jack-in-the-box or to Harlequin in the pantomime, shot up through a stage trap-door, is not dignified nor proper, but the appearance of neither is more electric. The mystery of his coming and of his going was equally impenetrable. The incident was dramatic, but it was also

terribly momentous. It convulsed an empire. A word of preface must be pardoned to sketch in outline the situation then existing — the stage and its setting upon which entered this unknown actor.

There were, so to say, two joint governors of this province in 1774-5. Hutchinson, relieved of the actual administration of the office, summoned to England and hurried into the presence of the King for a two hours' audience, without time to exchange his sea-clothing for the tinsel of the court — bidden to kiss hands, contrary to custom, in his Majesty's private closet, and taken at once into the closest confidence of the circle next the throne, was, from his arrival, June, 1774, until his death in London, June, 1780, a sort of Advisory Governor near the Court of St. James. Without his counsels no act of the ministry seems to have been decided on, though if his pacific promptings had been oftener heeded things might have gone better. Gage, who succeeded him here on the spot in May, 1774, discharged the active functions of "Captain-General and Governor-in-chief," and was the actual Governor-Resident of Massachusetts,—helping forward the agitation he was sent to quell by little displays of a willingness to conciliate in small matters, by a lack of decision in greater things, by an utter incapacity generally to grasp the situation. After Bunker Hill, Gage was superseded.

The letters which we shall print give hints of all this sufficient for our purpose. If one reads between the lines they tell enough. Hutchinson, we need not add, was a native of Boston, an ex-chief Justice as well as an ex-Governor of Massachusetts Bay, and the distinguished historian of the Province. Gage was a soldier with an honorable record, bearing scars received while fighting by the side of Washington at the defeat of Braddock. He had earned all his honors on this continent — had been for the ten years just past Commander-in-chief of all the King's forces in America, and had married an American wife. He was the second son of Viscount Gage of Sussex and the Lord Gage, at whose manor in Sussex Hutchinson was a frequent visitor, was his elder brother.

I shall make no attempt to describe the feverish flutter

of the English mind in May, 1775. "The stocks," says Horace Walpole, "began to grow a little nervous." The merchants of London were feeling that the American war which threatened would destroy them if it came. John Wilkes, the eccentric and fearless radical who was at the moment Lord Mayor of London, openly espoused the contention of the Colonies. The Quakers, a large and influential body, deprecated force, as was their wont. In Court circles, and the more strongly in the ratio of nearness to the throne, the impression prevailed that all pretence on our part of a determination to resist was put on for effect, and that the first serious demonstration of the home government would result in our submission. Franklin and Lee were in London as the agents of Massachusetts. The pronounced friends of America in England were without a policy — they were little better than obstructionists seeking to postpone the final stroke in hopes some favorable chance might save the country — and they, with a great mass of well-disposed but ill-instructed Englishmen, who shrank from taking arms against their kindred but felt that loyalty would soon demand it, awaited nervously the arrival of news which must put the hoped-for conciliation beyond their reach. Neither war nor martial law had been declared; recruiting in the American regiments was slow; nor had the large force which Gage demanded been sent him. Gage's late dispatches to Dartmouth, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord North's cabinet, had been intended to allay apprehension of an early issue and had measurably done so. He was a temporizer by habit and dreaded an outbreak. Gage had been relieved as Commander-in-chief in America and had been sent to Massachusetts primarily to enforce the Boston Port Bill or, as Lord North said in the House of Peers, to make of Boston an inland town, sixteen miles from any harbor, and to transfer the capital of the state by the King's orders to Salem, together with all the commercial and social advantages to Salem, Marblehead and Beverly, which must incidentally result to them from the distress of Boston.[1]

[1] Neither Hutchinson nor Gage were strangers to Salem society. Hutchinson had been royally entertained here at the old Assembly House which stood where

The close terms of intimacy existing between Hutchinson and such men as Dr. Samuel Johnson, the lexicographer and author of "Taxation no Tyranny," Edward Gibbon, the historian of the "Decline and Fall," then holding a seat in the House of Commons, General Gage, Lord Gage his brother, Lord Dartmouth, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the three Major Generals, Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne, just setting out with fresh instructions for America, ex-Governors Pownall and Bernard, and all the colonial refugees in London, are patent to the reader of Hutchinson's diary.

In the midst of surroundings like these, the public mind intensely and vaguely apprehensive and for the moment without definite expectation, an unknown sailor bursts upon the scene. Reaching London so soon after the events he claimed to herald, his story seemed on that account even to be tainted with suspicion. Walpole dubbed him the "Accidental Captain." Coming in a fashion which he did not explain and which they could not understand, proclaiming in the highways that which both friends and enemies of the Colonies were at the moment alike averse to hear, he naturally had the ear of everybody. A collision, he said, had occurred and the government had lost. Who was this unbidden guest charged with such a startling message? Was it safe to rely on the presumptions against his honesty and to dismiss the tale as groundless? Was there not rather a verisimilitude about it which, like Banquo's ghost, would not away at anybody's bidding? The streets were agitated but the Court circles were more profoundly agitated. If a battle had been fought, where was the government

the South Church Chapel now stands, in May, 1774, on the occasion of his last military review, and he had clung for years to the notion of removing the Capital of the Province to Salem. John Adams wrote to his wife that he knew this to be the fact and stated his grounds. (See Hist. Coll. Essex Institute, Vol. xxxi, pages 71, 82-3-4.)

Gage had been welcomed with a ball at the same place on the King's Birthday in June, 1774, and had passed that summer at the Hooper Mansion in Danvers, convening the Provincial Legislature in the Salem Town House. The Boston Cadets, when they resented his treatment of their commander, John Hancock, came to Salem to deliver up their colors. When Gage marched a regiment up from Salem Neck as far as the Williams House, now the site of the Cadet Armory, to disperse a Salem Town Meeting in August, 1774, Captain Richard Derby the father of Capt. John Derby, was one of the public spirited men who stood forth to oppose this hot-headed policy and was of the committee who confronted Gage in the historic scene at the Colonel Brown Mansion located where now is Derby Square.

messenger with the authorized dispatch which should have reported it? If a battle had not been fought why this crafty tale invented out of nothing for a nine days' wonder? It was proposed to arrest Derby and bring him before the Privy Council. But was this politic? Would this not show that the stocks, grown nervous, had, as Walpole wrote, "affected other pulses?" Hutchinson could not wholly reject the story. He wrote in his diary, June 10th, when the government dispatches finally reached London: "I assured many gentlemen who would give no credit to Darby's account that it would prove near the truth. And now they are more struck than if they had not been so sanguine before."

Let us deal with events in their sequence. Derby reached London on Sunday evening, May 28th, and took lodgings. He had with him copies of the Salem Gazette for April 21st and 25th, containing a pretty good account of the transactions of the 19th, attributed in part to the pen of Timothy Pickering. He had, also, a letter of instructions from the Provincial Congress then sitting at Watertown, dated April 26, accrediting him and his secret mission to Franklin and Lee. And especially he had with him copies of several affidavits, giving sworn statements of what had happened, from the lips not only of Americans who had taken part but of British prisoners also, Ensign Gould among them. This evidence he lost no time in putting into the hands of the Lord Mayor of London, and this ardent partisan was prompt to disseminate the statements furnished. On May 29th the news was well abroad and was received with consternation and with the wildest comment. Hutchinson's entry in his diary for May 29, 1775, is this:

"Capⁿ Darby came to town last evening. He is sent by the Provincial Congress in a vessel in ballast, to publish here their account of an action between the troops and the inhabitants on the 19th of April. A vessel which sailed four days before with dispatches from Gage is not arrived.[2] The opposition here rejoice that the Americans

[2] It is not without interest to observe that Capt. Derby's statement, to the effect that a Government dispatch had sailed four days before him in the "Sukey," was accepted without question by everybody in London, King and commoner alike. The Massachusetts Governor knew something of Salem shipmasters in general

fight, after it had been generally said they would not. The conduct of the Boston leaders is much the same as it was after the inhabitants were killed the 5 of March, 1770. They hurry away a vessel that their partial accounts may make the first impression. I think Gage's will be different. The inhabitants, after this action, collected together and have formed an army at Cambridge under Ward their general: Stop'd all communication between country and town and Gage suffers none of the town to go out. I am greatly anxious for my family and friends.

"I carried the news to Lord Dartmouth, who was much struck with it. The first accounts were very unfavorable, it not being known that they all came from one side. The alarm abated before night, and we wait with a greater degree of calmness for the accounts from the other side. Darby sailed from Salem the 29th of April."

Next day Lord Dartmouth published, in the government Gazette, an official caution in these words:

"Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall, May 30, 1775.

"A report having been spread, and an account having been printed and published, of a skirmish between some of the people in the Province of *Massachusetts Bay* and a detachment of His Majesty's troops, it is proper to inform the publick that no advices have as yet been received in the *American* Department of any such event.

"There is reason to believe that there are dispatches from General *Gage* on board the *Sukey*, Captain *Brown*, which, though she sailed four days before the vessel that brought the printed accounts, is not arrived."

This bulletin in turn called forth a counter-blast in these words from Lee (Franklin had sailed for America) which appeared, May 31, in the journals favorable to the Colonies:

"London, May 30. As a doubt of the authenticity of the account from Salem, touching an engagement between the King's troops and the provincials in the Massachusetts

and of the Derby family in particular. No other evidence of the fact had reached London save Derby's assertion. Yet it figures in all the speculations and discussions of the hour. At last a story reached London, June 3, from vessels arrived at Liverpool and at Bristol, that there had been fighting, but it gave no details. Derby left London, June 1, and Gage's dispatch reached Whitehall, June 10.

Bay, may arise from a paragraph in the Gazette of this evening, I desire to inform all those who wish to see the original affidavits, which confirm the account, that they are deposited at the Mansion House with the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for their inspection."

[Signed] "Arthur Lee, the Agent for the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Bay."

Horne Tooke assumed the statement to be true, and commented on it in print in terms which soon cost him a trial for high treason and a year's imprisonment.[3]

On the same day we find Gibbon, the independent member of Parliament for St. Ives, writing this interesting account to his friend Holroyd, afterwards to become Lord Sheffield and a person of much distinction as well as his biographer:

"You will probably see in the papers the Boston Gazette Extraordinary.[4] I shall therefore mention a few circumstances which I have from Governor Hutchinson.

[3] The Rev. John Horne, first a curate in Kent, who afterwards studied law, but was refused a license to practise because he had taken Holy Orders, became a famous philological authority, commended by Doctor Johnson, and a relentless political agitator. He had been educated at Eton and Cambridge. He later added the name of Tooke, and was first the friend and supporter and then the bitter opponent of John Wilkes. He was twice defeated for the House of Commons and at last, in 1801, elected only to be refused his seat on the same ground on which he had been excluded from the bar. He was tried for high treason on account of the sympathy he expressed with the French Revolution, and was successfully defended by Erskine.

He was among the most ardent friends of America, and on the arrival of Derby with his dispatches he did not hesitate to stigmatize the action of Gage and the King's troops as murder. This he did in a publication dated June 9, before the promulgation of Gage's dispatch, and he forthwith proceeded to raise a fund of £100 for the relief of the families of victims: the sum, a large part of which he himself paid, to be forwarded to Franklin. For all this, "done in contempt of our Sovereign Lord and King," Horne-Tooke was put upon his trial, July 4, 1777. Mansfield was judge and Thurlow attorney-general, and that prosecuting officer urged that the pillory was the proper penalty for the offence. But no such penalty was inflicted. He was duly found guilty after a trial of extraordinary length and bitterness, which is reported in full in the volume of State Trials for the sixteenth year of George III, and he served a sentence of a year's imprisonment and a fine of £200.

Ensign Gould was in the witness-box and swore, among other things, that he saw no scalping of British soldiers at Concord or at Lexington, but that he heard of it. He swore to the continued firing of cannon as alarm guns after their start from Boston on the march to Concord. At this disclosure Lord Mansfield showed much surprise and doubt and cross-examined him closely, but Ensign Gould adhered to his statement that the Provincials had cannon. Perhaps some of Richard Derby's guns had found their way to Charlestown. (See British State Trials for 1776, in Volume XI, published 1781, for years from 11th Richard II to 16th George III. Also Hutchinson's Diary, pp. 463–7.)

[4] Boston was at this time in the military occupation of the British. There was no Boston Gazette. Salem will be found, in the course of this paper, to be confounded by English authorities with both Marblehead and Boston. Gibbon in writing Holroyd, March 15, 1774, about removing the seat of government, calls it "New Salem," perhaps contrasting us with Salem in the Province of Madras, for the British occupation of India was just commencing. The Englishman of the period knew less of the geography of Massachusetts than he knew of the moun-

"That Gazette is the only account arrived. As soon as the business was over the Provincial Congress dispatched a vessel with the news for the good people of England. The vessel was taken up to sail instantly at a considerable loss and expense, as she went without any lading but her ballast. No other letters were allowed to be put on board nor did the crew know their destination 'till they were on the banks of Newfoundland. The master is a man of character and moderation, and from his mouth the following particulars have been drawn. *Fides sit penes auctorem.*

"It cannot fairly be called a defeat of the King's troops; since they marched to Concord, destroyed or brought away the stores, and then returned back. They were so much fatigued with their day's work — they had marched above thirty miles — that they encamped in the evening at some distance from Boston without being attacked in the night. It can hardly be called an engagement; there never was any large body of provincials. Our troops during the march and retreat were chiefly harassed by flying parties from behind the stone walls along the road and by many shots from the windows as they passed through the villages. It was then they were guilty of setting fire to some of those hostile houses. Ensign Gould had been sent with only twelve men to repair a wooden bridge for the retreat; he was attacked by the Saints with a Minister at their head, who killed two men and took the ensign with the others prisoners. The next day the Country rose. When the Master came away he says that Boston was invested by a camp of about fifteen hundred tents. They have cannon. Their general is a Col. Ward, a member of the late council, and who served with credit in the last war. His outposts are advanced so near the town that they can talk to those of General Gage.

tains of the moon. Lord North stated in the House of Peers, in discussing the Boston Port Bill, that hereafter all vessels would be "searched at Marblehead in the province of Salem." In 1877, I was asked, across a dinner table in Switzerland, by the cousin of a conspicuous London writer, who had passed her whole life as a governess teaching the girls of some of the best families in London, whether the Americans had begun to colonize west of the Alleghany Mountains! The geography of this Continent, except in outline, was no part of an English education until the unexpected result of our Civil War made it necessary to know more about us. If there is one thing the typical Englishman respects it is power, and after the Union triumphed, both in arms and in finance, the educated Briton made haste to study the phenomenon.

By a "Gazette Extraordinary" I suppose is meant what our newsboys would now call a "Gazette Extra."

"This looks serious, and is indeed so, but the Governor observed to me that the month of May is the time for sowing Indian corn, the great sustenance of the Province, and that, unless the Insurgents are determined to hasten a famine, they must have returned to their own habitations: especially as the restraining act (they had already heard of it) cuts off all foreign supply, which indeed generally becomes necessary to the Province before winter."[5]

In writing to his son Thomas, Hutchinson says:

"LONDON, ST. JAMES'S STREET
31 MAY, 1775.

"MY DEAR SON,

Captain Darby, in ballast, arrived at Southampton from Marblehead the 27, and came to London the next evening. I am greatly distressed for you. Darby's own accounts confirm many material parts of the narrative from the congress, and they that know him say he deserves credit and that he has a good character: but I think those people would not have been at the expense of a vessel from Marblehead or Salem to England for the sake of telling the truth."

On the same day Hutchinson wrote Gage as follows:

"ST. JAMES'S STREET, 31 MAY, 1775.

"DEAR SIR,—

The arrival of Captain Darby from Salem on the 28th with dispatches from the Congress at Watertown, immediately published in the papers, has caused a general anxiety in the minds of all who wish the happiness of Britain and her Colonies. I have known the former interesting events have been partially represented: I therefore believe with discretion the representation now received. It is unfortunate to have the first impression made from that quarter. I am informed that this manoeuver was conducted so privately that the ship's crew did not know they were bound to England until they

[5] This is quite in line with what Governor Hutchinson had told George III of the resources of this Province.

*The King.*—"To what produce is your climate best adapted?"

*Gov. Hutchinson.*—"To grazing, Sir; your Majesty has not a finer Colony for grass in all your dominions: And nothing is more profitable in America than pasture, because labour is very dear."

*The King.*—"Then you import all your bread corn from the other Colonies?"

*Gov. Hutchinson.*—"No, Sir, scarce any, except for the use of the maritime towns. In the country towns the people raise grain enough for their own expending and sometimes for exportation. They live upon coarse bread made of rye and corn mixed, and by long use they learn to prefer this to flour or wheat bread."

*The King.*—"What corn?"

*Gov. Hutchinson.*—"Indian corn, or, as it is called in Authors, Maize."

*The King.*—"Ay, I know it. Does that make good bread?"

*Gov. Hutchinson.*—"Not by itself, Sir; the bread will soon be dry and husky; but the Rye keeps it moist, and some of our country people prefer a bushel of Rye to a bushel of Wheat, if the price should be the same."

*The King.*—"That's very strange."

were on the Newfoundland Banks. It is said your dispatches are on board Captain Brown, who sailed some days before Darby. I hope they are at hand and will afford us some relief."

Lord Dartmouth, the next day, addresses this official communication to General Gage:

"WHITEHALL, 1ST JUNE, 1775.

"SIR:

Since my letter to you of 27th ult. an account has been printed here, accompanied with depositions to verify it, of skirmishes between a detachment of the troops under your command and different bodies of the Provincial Militia.

It appears upon the fullest inquiry that this account, which is chiefly taken from a Salem newspaper, has been published by a Capt. Darby, who arrived on Friday or Saturday at Southampton in a small vessel in ballast, directly from Salem, and from every circumstance, relating to this person and the vessel, it is evident he was employed by the Provincial Congress to bring this account, which is plainly made up for the purpose of conveying every possible prejudice and misrepresentation of the truth.

From the answers he has given to such questions as have been asked, there is the greatest probability that the whole amounts to no more than that a Detachment, sent by you to destroy Cannon and Stores collected at Concord for the purpose of aiding Rebellion, were fired upon, at different times, by the people of the Country in small bodies from behind trees & houses, but that the party effected the service they went upon, and returned to Boston, and I have the satisfaction to tell you that, the affair being considered in that light by all discerning men, it has had no other effect here than to raise that just indignation which every honest man must feel at the rebellious conduct of the New England Colonies. At the same time it is very much to be lamented, that we have not some account from you of the transaction, which I do not mention from any supposition that you did not send the earliest intelligence of it, for we know from Darby that a vessel with dispatches sailed four days before him. We expect the arrival of that vessel with great impatience, but 'till she arrives I can form no decisive judgment of what has happened, and therefore can have nothing more to add but that I am &c, Dartmouth."

A private letter from London, dated the same day, reached the Provincial Congress at Watertown and was there promulgated. Here is an extract:

"The intelligence by Captain Darby of the defeat of General Gage's men under Lord Percy by the Americans on the 19th of April last has given very general pleasure here, as the newspapers will testify. 'Tis not with certainty that one can speak of the disposition of people in England with respect to the contest with America, though we are clear that the friends of America increase every day, particularly since the above intelligence. It is believed the ministers have not as yet formed any plan in consequence of the action of April 19. They are in total confusion and consternation and wait for General Gage's despatches by Captain Brown."

Urban's "Gentleman's Magazine" of London, for May and June, 1775, contains expressions of the feeling awakened by these events and introduces Captain Derby to its readers in the first instance as a bearer of Government dispatches. It accepts his statements without question.

Gibbon writes again to Holroyd:

"BENTINCK STREET, JUNE 3RD, 1775.

"The American news becomes every hour more problematical. Darby, the master of the ship, has not condescended to show to any one the original of the Salem Gazette. He has refused to come to Lord Dartmouth, and what is still more extraordinary, though he says he left his ship at Southampton, a person of consequence sent down there by government has not been able to learn the least news about it. Yet, on the other hand, a ship from New York is certainly arrived at Bristol with the report that a skirmish at Boston was talked of. No news from Gage."

And again later in these words:

"Though Darby's vessel cannot be found, it is pretty clear he is no impostor. He arrived in his boat at Southampton, and probably left his ship in some creek of the Isle of Wight. He has now left town, and is gone, it is said, on a trading voyage to purchase ammunition in France and Spain. Do you not admire the lenity of government? This day news came that a ship arrived at Liverpool from Rhode Island. She sailed the 20th, the day after the Skirmish, and has brought a general confirmation of it. There was a report that evening of the arrival of the "Sukey" from Gage, but it certainly is not true, and you know as much of the matter as Lord North."

And so feeling rose higher as the mystery deepened. On June 3, Hutchinson wrote to his friend Dr. Samuel Johnson in these words:

"LONDON, ST. JAMES STREET, 3rd JUNE, 1775.

"Our latest advices from New England are of a very serious nature to all; they are very distressing to me, who am so immediately interested in them. *Bella! Horrida Bella!* We have only one side, the Congress at Watertown having sent a light schooner which has been arrived six or seven days and no intelligence yet from the General; until that arrives, sentiments upon measures seem to be suspended. I hear one and another of the king's ministers say there is no receding. And yet to think of going on makes me shudder. May God Almighty order the event in mercy to my unhappy country!"

On that day Hutchinson makes this entry in his diary: "June 3rd. Went into the City to Mr. Lane's counting room." [Lane and Fraser were for several generations

the London correspondents of the Derby family.] "Found that Captain Darby had not been seen since the first instant; that he had a letter of credit from Lane on some house in Spain. Afterwards I saw Mr. Pownall" [assistant Secretary of State under Lord Dartmouth] "at Lord Dartmouth's office, where I carried Colonel Pickman" [of Salem] "and Pownall was of opinion Darby was gone to Spain to purchase ammunition, arms, &c. We are still in a state of uncertainty concerning the action in Massachusetts. Vessels are arrived at Bristol, which met with other vessels on their passage, and received as news that there had been a battle, but could tell no particulars."

The entry in the same diary for June 4th is as follows:

"Mr. Keene" [a member of Parliament] "called, and seems much affected with the American news. He gave a hint about the Hessian and Hanoverian troops, but seemed to suppose them to serve as a suppletory for troops to go from home, rather than to be sent to America themselves.

"Wind still easterly and no intelligence.

"It is said that Darby left his lodgings the first instant, and is supposed to have sailed. Mr. Pownall sent to Southampton to inquire, and the collector knew of no such vessel there. It is supposed he left her in some small harbor or inlet and came in his boat to Southampton. Many people began to complain of the publication, and wondered he had not been taken up and examined. He took a letter of credit, Colonel Pickman intimated, for Spain. He has said to some that he had a vessel gone or going to Spain with a cargo of fish: to others, that he was going for a load of mules."

A Vienna correspondent of the New York "Gazette and Mercury" makes this explanation of the quandary in which Derby's seamanship had placed the ministry: "The ship SUKEY not yet arriving, on board of which the government dispatches are, causes much altercation among the politicians. And yet it is what happens every day in the commercial world.

"Captain Darby's ship which brought over the printed account, is a small vessel of about 60 tons, schooner rigged, and quite light; and the ship SUKEY is a large

ship, about 200 tons, and heavily loaded to a capital house in the Boston trade. These circumstances may very well account for the difference of time between the arrival of the two ships."

On June 9th the "Sukey" with Gage's dispatch arrived at last. It did not much allay the feverish unrest.

Hutchinson's diary contains this entry for June 10th:

"A lieutenant in the navy arrived about noon at Lord Dartmouth's office. Mr. Pownall gave me notice, knowing my anxiety; but though relieved from suspense, yet received but little comfort, from the accounts themselves being much the same with what Darby brought. The material difference is the declaration by Smith, who was the commander of the first party though not present at the first action, that the inhabitants fired first, and though by the returns only 63 were killed outright, yet 157 were wounded, and 24 missing; which upon the whole is a greater number than Darby reported but not so many killed."

A private letter from Leeds, dated June 10, says:

. . . "One of the Lords in administration was actually at St. Dunstan's Church on Thursday evening to offer up his prayers for the arrival of the Sukey, and good news from the king's friends in America."

The London Press contained this comment:

"To the Publick.

"London, June 12, 1775.

"When the news of a massacre first arrived, the pensioned writer of the *Gazette* entreated the publick 'to suspend their judgment, as Government had received no tidings of the matter.' It was added that there was every reason to expect despatches from General *Gage*, by a vessel called the *Sukey*.' The publick have suspended their judgment; they have waited the arrival of the *Sukey;* and the humane part of mankind have wished that the fatal tale related by Captain *Derby* might prove altogether fictitious. To the great grief of every thinking man, this is not the case. We are now in possession of both the accounts. The *Americans* have given their narrative of the massacre; the favourite official servants have given a *Scotch* account of the skirmish. In what one material fact do the two relations, when contrasted with each other, disagree? The *Americans* said 'that a detachment of the King's Troops advanced towards *Concord;* that they attempted to secure two bridges on different roads beyond *Concord;* that when they reached Lexington they found a body of Provincials exercising on a green; that on discovering the Provincial militia thus employed, the King's Troops called out to them to disperse,

damned them for a parcel of rebels, and killed one or two, as the most effectual method of intimidating the rest.' This the writer of the *Scotch* account in the *Gazette* styles, 'marching up to the rebels to inquire the reason of being so assembled.' Both relations, however, agree in this, that a question was asked; the pensioned varnisher only saying that it was asked in a civil way, attended with the loss of blood.

"Thus far, then, the facts, in every material circumstance, precisely agree; and as yet, we have every reason to believe that the Salem *Gazette* is to the full as authentick as our Government paper, which, as a literary composition, is a disgrace to the Kingdom.

"The Salem *Gazette* assured us that the King's Troops were compelled to return from *Concord;* that a handful of militia put them to rout, and killed and wounded several as they fled. Is this contradicted in the English *Gazette?* quite the contrary; it is confirmed. The *Scotch* account of the skirmish acknowledges that 'on the hasty return of the troops from *Concord*, they were very much annoyed, and several of them were killed and wounded.' The *Scotch* account also adds 'that the Provincials kept up a scattering fire during the whole of the march of the King's Troops of fifteen miles, by which means several of them were killed and wounded.' If the *American* Militia 'kept up a scattering fire on the King's Troops, of fifteen miles,' the Provincials must have pursued, and the Regulars must have fled, which confirms the account given in the Salem *Gazette*, wherein it is asserted that the Regulars 'were forced to retreat.' Whether they marched like mutes at a funeral, or whether they fled like the relations and friends of the present ministry who were amongst the rebel army at the battle of *Cullodon*, is left entirely to the conjecture of the reader; though it should seem that a scattering fire, poured in upon a retreating enemy for fifteen miles together, would naturally, like goads applied to the sides of oxen, make them march off as fast as they could."

July 1st, Dartmouth sent Gage this mild rebuke:

"WHITEHALL, 1st JULY, 1775.

"SIR: On the 10th of last month in the morning, Lieutenant Nunn arrived at my office with your despatch containing an account of the transaction on the 19th of April of which the public had before received intelligence by a schooner, to all appearances sent by the enemies of government, on purpose to make an impression here by representing the affair between the King's troops and the rebel Provincials in a light the most favorable to their own view. Their industry on this occasion had its effect, in leaving for some days a false impression upon people's minds, and I mention it to you with a hope that, in any future event of importance, it will be thought proper, both by yourself and the admiral, to send your dispatches by one of the light vessels of the fleet."[6]

We have quoted enough to show the state of panic into which the arrival of the Salem sailor plunged British

[6] Dartmouth's dispatch from Gage, with its inclosures, is printed in full in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. XIV, pp. 348-52.

CAPTAIN RICHARD DERBY

1712-1783

Engraved for the Century Magazine from a portrait copied by J. Alden Weir

after the original painting by Colonel Henry Sargent

society near the throne. A word will be pardoned explaining the scheme upon which Captain Derby acted.

The hot, tumultuous April day of blood was scarcely over before the more sagacious of the Patriots about Boston were planning how to make the most of the new situation. It was their first care to show that they were within the law; not the aggressors, — not disturbers of the peace of the realm, but champions of the rights of Englishmen. Let them tell the story in their own words.

Three days after the battle, Saturday, April 22nd, the Provincial Congress sat at Concord, and voted a committee "to take depositions *in perpetuam* from which a full account of the transactions of the troops under General Gage in the route to and from Concord on Wednesday last may be collected to be sent to England by the first ship from Salem." Captain Richard Derby, a retired shipmaster of Salem, seems to have been a member of that Congress. It had organized itself at Salem in the preceding October. He had been present at the North Bridge in Salem in February, and had helped to frustrate there Gage's attempt to seize some nineteen ships' guns which were being mounted for the use of Massachusetts as field artillery. Eight of these guns belonged to him. He had suffered, both in purse and person, from the arrogance of the ministerial policy, and was ready on the instant to do what he could to further the purposes of the Provincial Congress. He was engaged at the moment, as a prosperous merchant, in trade with the West Indies and the Mediterranean ports. In this trade he employed, for the most part, small craft of fifty or sixty tons burden. The typical seagoing schooner of the period is here depicted from a painting of the "Baltick," one of the three water-color drawings of her in possession of the Essex Institute, though the "Baltick" was not owned by Captain Derby.[7] The spirit in which Captain Derby received news

[7] The relative tonnage of trading craft before and since the Revolution is a point of interest. William Gray's great fleet, claimed to have been at times the largest in the country, when it did not employ lighters, came up the South River to his little wharf, which was located at the South Bridge. Richard Derby, at various dates, owned amongst his fleet the schooner "Three Brothers," of fifty-five tons, navigated by a master, mate, and three men, which was captured, July, 1759, by a British Privateer, and which was bound to St. Eustatia in 1761; also the "Betsey," of fifty tons, taken in 1761 by a French Cruiser between Newfoundland and Guadeloupe; also the twenty-ton schooner "Mary," sailing, in 1762,

of the first bloodshed appears in his letter of instructions to Captain Hathorne, not before in print, which follows:

"SALEM, MAY y^e 9, 1775.

"CAPT. DAN^l HATHORN OF SCHOONER PATTY, WEST INDIES:

"SIR

"I suppose you will be glad to hear from home, but things are in such a confused state I know not what to write you. Boston is now blocked up by at least 30,000 men. We have had no action since y^e 19 of April, which was very bloody. They, y^e Regulars, came out in y^e night, silently up Cambridge river, and got almost to Concord before day, so that y^e country had a very short time to get out. Had we had one hour longer not a soul of those blood-thirsty creatures would ever have reached Boston. However, they got a dire drubbing so that they have not played y^e Yankee tune since. We have lost a number of brave men but we have killed, taken and rendered justice, I believe, at least 8 to 1, and I believe such a spirit never was, everybody striving to excel. We have no Tories, saving what is now shut up in Boston or gone off. There hath not been as yet any stopping of y^e trade, so I would have you get a load of molasses as good and cheap and as quick as you can and proceed home. If you have not sold, and y^e markets are bad where you are, you have liberty to proceed any other ways, either to y^e Mole, Jamaica, or to make a fresh

with three men, to Cape Francois and the Island of Hispaniola; also the schooners "Polly" and "Ranger," besides the "Patty," Captain Hathorne. Few of the Custom House books, kept before the Revolution, are at the State House, and their loss is in no way accounted for unless by the fire of October, 1774, at Town House Square, or by the evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776. The Records made between 1774 and 1789 have not been traced at all, although the State Archives contain seven volumes of maritime papers dated between 1775 and 1781. The system of admeasurement has, of course, been changed several times, so that the relative capacity of bottoms is not to be exactly estimated by the nominal tonnage of to-day.

I am indebted to Special Deputy Collector Hitchings of the Custom House at this port, for these facts:

The first Act of Congress since the Constitution, for the admeasurement of vessels, was passed Aug. 4, 1790. It was modified by Act of March 2, 1799, which did not change the method, and this system continued until the Act of May 6, 1864, which made the nominal tonnage of a vessel less. For instance, the Schr. "Montezuma," measuring 99 3-95 under Act of Aug. 4, 1790, measured 65 19-100 tons under Act of May 6, 1864. The Act of Aug. 2, 1882, allowed the deduction of spaces for crew on the gross tonnage, not to exceed 5 per cent. This made the Montezuma's tonnage 65 19-100 gross, — 61 93-100 net. The Act of March 5, 1895, allowed the deduction of all spaces which the crew occupied, and that part of the cabin used exclusively by the Master; also that part used for Boatswain's stores, Anchor gear, Steering gear, Chart-house and Storage of sails, not to exceed 2 1-2 per cent of the gross tonnage, so that the present nominal tonnage nets a little less than two-thirds that of 1790.

There is no information on file at the Custom House of this Port governing the tonnage of vessels prior to the above dates, but if the pre-revolutionary system of admeasurement was like that adopted in 1790, which, in the absence of figures, seems improbable, then it would appear that the "Quero," measuring 62 tons, would if measured since March, 1895, net only 39 2-3 tons. The size of these vessels, carrying a few guns, used in foreign trade and encountering all the perils of freebooters, privateers, and hostile navies, besides those of Atlantic navigation, cannot but excite "our special wonder."

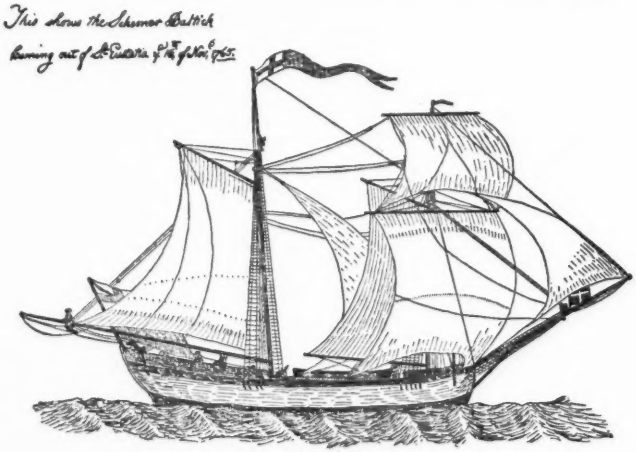
See the Driver Family by Harriet Ruth Waters-Cooke (1889) pp. 103-13. Also Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, "Elias Hasket Derby," Vol. XXXVI, pp. 149-53.

bottom, or anything else that you may think likely to help y^e voyage, but always to keep your money in your own hands.

I remain your friend and employer,

pr. CAPT. CLEAVELAND RICHARD DERBY."

Captain Richard Derby owned at that time a little, fast-sailing schooner called the "Quero," of 62 tons burden—a mere yacht—and to prepare so small a craft for sea would take but little time, and would employ but few hands, so that the secret could be the better kept. He offered her to the Congress. Captain Derby's two sons, Richard Junior, and John, enlisted with him in the venture. His younger




son, Elias Hasket Derby, was in his counting-room keeping books. Richard was to fit out and John, thirty-four years old, was to command the "Quero."[8] In a very few days she was ready to weigh anchor. Gage's dispatch by the Royal express-packet "Sukey" had sailed, April 24;

[8] A Latinist might say that the *Quero* had been well named, for a craft that was to play at "hide-and-*seek*" with the British Navy. In point of fact there was a fishing ground about a hundred miles to the eastward of Cape Sable, known as the "Bank of Quero," and much frequented by our hardy fisher-folk in former years. Also there is a river in Honduras, bearing the name "Quero," and flowing into the Caribbean Sea. The river would not be unknown to our traders in the West Indies. From one or the other of these the brave little schooner doubtless got her name. There is a town of "Quero" in the mountains of Spain and another in Italy. But these are both interior towns in no way related to American commerce. What "Quero" means in these connections, the linguists must determine.

but that gave no uneasiness, for the packet was slow and deep-laden. The first difficulty to be encountered was in getting out of port. The "Lively" frigate, destined soon after to fire the opening shot at Bunker Hill, was then on guard off the harbors of Salem, Marblehead and Beverly, to enforce the Port Bill and search every out-going and in-coming vessel.

The Congress at Watertown had, on April 26th, passed a vote accrediting to Franklin Captain Derby's mission, and reciting the grievances which had produced the outbreak. It was in these words:

"IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, WATERTOWN, APRIL 26, 1775.
"TO THE HON. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, ESQ., LONDON:

"SIR: From the entire confidence we repose in your faithfulness and abilities, we consider it the happiness of this Colony that the important trust of agency for it, on this day of unequalled distress, is devolved on your hands; and we doubt not your attachment to the cause of the liberties of mankind will make every possible exertion in our behalf a pleasure to you, although our circumstances will compel us often to interrupt your repose by matters that will surely give you pain. A single instance hereof is the occasion of the present letter; the contents of this packet will be our apology for troubling you with it. From these you will see how and by whom we are at last plunged into the horrours of a most unnatural war. Our enemies, we are told, have despatched to *Great Britain* a fallacious account of the tragedy they have begun; to prevent the operation of which to the publick injury, we have engaged the vessel that conveys this to you as a packet in the service of this Colony, and we request your assistance in supplying Captain *Derby*, who commands her, with such necessaries as he shall want, on the credit of your constituents in *Massachusetts-Bay*. But we most ardently wish that the several papers herewith enclosed may be immediately printed and dispersed through every Town in *England*, and especially communicated to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London*, that they may take such order thereon as they may think proper; and we are confident your fidelity will make such improvement of them as shall convince all who are not determined to be in everlasting blindness, that it is the united efforts of both *Englands* that must save either. But whatever price our brethren in one may be pleased to put on their constitutional liberties, we are authorized to assure you that the inhabitants of the other, with the greatest unanimity, are inflexibly resolved to sell theirs only at the price of their lives.

"Signed by order of the Provincial Congress:

JOS. WARREN, President *pro tem.*"

The following order had previously passed, the same day:

"In provincial Congress, Watertown, Apr 26-1775

"Ordered that y^e^ Hona Richd Derby, Esq^r^, be & he here-

by is impowered to fit out his vessel as a packet to Great Britain in y^e Service of this Colony & to Charge y^e Colony with y^e hire of y^e Vessel & all other expences which he shall be at for port charges Victuelling, necessaries &c

"Ordered that a Committee be now appointed to draught a letter to y^e agent of this Colony Benjamin Franklin Esqre to be sent with y^e papers now preparing for G. Britain & that y^e agent be desired to supply Capt. John Derby with such Necessaries as he shall want, on y^e Credit of this Colony & to assist & serve sd Capt. Derby in any other respect.

"Ordered that Henry Gardner, Esqre, deliver to the Hon^l Richard Derby, Esqre, Thirteen Pounds, Six Shillings & eight pence for fitting out his vessel as a packet in y^e service of this Colony."

Endorsed "order for fitting out a packet handed in by y^e Committee of safety and passed as an order, April 26, 1775."

At last, on the 27th of April, sailing orders passed the Congress. And the "Quero" seems to have escaped at some hour of the night between the 28th and 29th. Whether the order to land in Ireland was meant in good faith to be observed, or merely as a blind, Captain Derby appears to have disregarded it. The vote of April 27 was as follows:

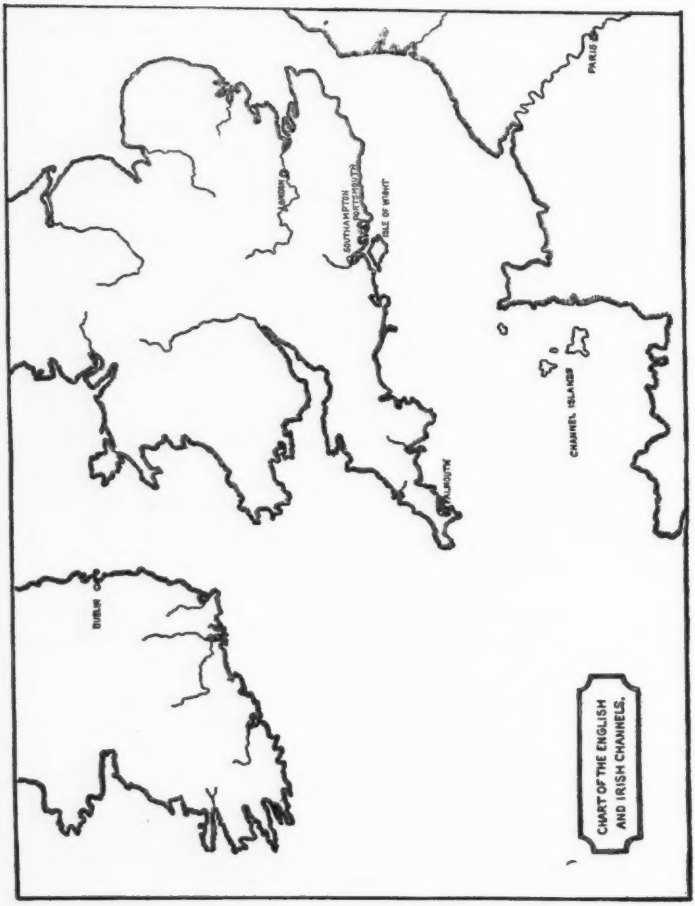
"*Resolved:* that Captain Derby be directed and he hereby is directed to make for Dublin or any other good port in Ireland, and from thence to cross to Scotland or England, and hasten to London. This direction is given that so he may escape all enemies that may be in the chops of the channel to stop the communication of the Provincial intelligence to the agent. He will forthwith deliver his papers to the agent on reaching London.

J. WARREN, *chairman.*

"P. S. You are to keep this order a profound secret from every person on earth."

Thus stoutly equipped the Salem Captain gave himself to the work in hand. He made the best of his way across the ocean and reached port after a twenty-nine days passage — a good passage in those days. Just where he made land it is impossible to say. The conjecture that he was put ashore in a boat in some inlet of the Isle of

Wight, having put his first officer in command, and ordered the "Quero" to Falmouth, at the southwestern extremity




of England, and that he crossed by public conveyance from the Isle of Wight to Southampton, and thence pushed on

to London, would seem to explain all the facts that are absolutely known. The "Quero" can hardly have been at Southampton, from the fact that the Customs Officers in that section, acting upon urgent directions from Whitehall, could find no trace of her. The chances of a successful landing would seem to have been better almost anywhere than in the Channel and close by Portsmouth, the great naval station. Yet the point was near London, and American sailors were at home in those waters, and the boldest risk is often the safest. In one way or another Captain Derby reached London unmolested, May 28, and with his startling intelligence set the Kingdom on fire.

The bills rendered for this extraordinary service are unique and, together with the action of the Congress, are to be read in full in the Archives of Massachusetts. It will be noted that while the Derbys were wonderfully favored in avoiding collisions with the King's Navy they did not wholly escape doing violence to the King's English. They only asserted that common eighteenth-century right, now so generally renounced, which made the spelling of the mother tongue, at that day, a "matter of private judgment." The bill for fitting out the "Quero" was rendered by Richard Derby, Jr., and was paid to Elias Hasket Derby, August 1, 1775. William Gray, the great merchant, seems to have contributed £10, sterling, towards her outfit. The voucher is in these words:

the Province Massachusetts-Bay to Richard Derby ju. Dr for the Hire Victueling, Port Charges, Portledg Bill, &c for the Schooner Quero, Voyage from Salem in New England to Great Britain and back to Salem aforesaid, in the Service of this Coloney — viz: with Depositions relative to Battle of Lexington.

1775.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 25th | To 3 barrils Bread w. 2. 3. 0 N. a 25/4 p | 3. | 9. | 8. |
| | To 1 bus. Beans 6/, 1 1/2 bus. Pease a 4/ | . | 12. | . |
| | To 1bl . . Flour 18/, 25lb Candles a 9d | 1. | 16. | 9 |
| | Charges of Clearing at the Several Offices | 3 | . | . |
| | To 20 Tuns Ballust a 2/8 175 feet Plank (.P. Measure) a 8/ .p | 3. | 7. | 4. |
| | To 2 Cords wood a 13/4d p Smith, Tuttle, & Palfry for Labour 15/, | 2. | 1. | 8. |
| July 19th | To the am. of Mens wages as p Portledg Bill | 56. | 17. | 11½ |
| | Hire of Vessell from 25th April to 19th July following is 2 Mo & 24 days for 62 Tuns a 6/. p Tun p Mo | 52. | 1. | 6. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prem. of Insurance on £300-out & home a 6 p | | | 18. . . |
| Entry at the Custom House viz. Coll. | | 15.6 | |
| N. Office | | 6.9 | |
| Camp. | | 4.6 | |
| Impo. Off^e. | | 5.– | |
| | | 1. 11. 9 Sterl^g is | 2. 2. 4 |
| | | | £ 143. 9. 2 1/2 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1775 April 27 | C^r. by Cash Rec^d. p W^m. Gray £10-Sterl^g. is | 13. 6. 8 | |
| July 19th | by 3 barrils Beef-40/ | 6. | |
| Retu^d in | 2 barrils Pork a 54/. | 5. 8 | |
| the Schoo- | 2 barrils Bread w. 1^c. 3^q. 26^lb a 25/4 | 2. 10. 2 | |
| ner | | | 27. 4. 10 |
| | | | £ 116. 4. 4 1/2 |

Salem 25 July 1775
Errors Excepted
Richard Derby Jn^r.

Salem 25 July 1775. Please Order the Amount of the Above Account to be paid M^r Elias Hasket Derby, for acc^c. of

Richard Derby J^r.

*Rich^d. Derby's account*
Doc. Church
Coll Orne
Capt. Batchelder

Rich^d. Derby's acc^t

Resolved. That the Committee having examined the inclosed acc^ts of Richard Derby Esq^r & John Derby find them properly vouched & right cast, and w^d recommend that Directions be given to the Treasurer of this Province to discharge the within Acc^ts agreable to the Orders annexed to said Acc^ts.

pr Benja Church jun^r. Chairman.

The House of Representatives Aug^st 1 1775.

Resolved. That there be paid to Rich^d. Derby j^r Esq^r. or his Order out of the publick Treasury of this Colony the sum of £116.-4-4 1/2 in full of the within account-

sent up for concurrence
Jas: Warren Speak^r

Aug^t. 1^st 1775.
In Council read & Concurred

Attest P Morton, Secr^y *pro temp.*

Consented to

| | |
|---|---|
| James Otis | Eldad Taylor |
| W Sever | Mich^ll: Farley |
| B Greenleaf | Jabez Fisher |

| | |
|---|---|
| W Spooner | Moses Gill |
| Caleb Cushing | John Taylor |
| John Whetcomb | B White |
| Jed$^{h}$. Foster | Cha Chauncy |
| B Lincoln | |

38

[Endorsed]
Ent$^{d}$
Grant to Rich$^{d}$ Derby
of 116.4/4 1/2-
*August 1. 1775*
Recorded page 29
9- -N$^{o}$. $\frac{4}{2}$

The modest account rendered by Captain John Derby himself, in which he estimates his splendid service as of no money value, finding remuneration enough in his success, must be seen in *fac-simile*. It seems to show that he had been at the Isle of Wight, had landed in that region, and had reëmbarked for home at or near Falmouth. This is a transcript of it with its endorsements:

The Colony of Massachusetts bay to John Derby D$^{r}$:
in Schooner Quero

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1775 Aprill 28 | To Sundry Stores for my Passage to England | 5. 0. 0. |
| May | To Expences at the Island White & Southampton | 3. 5. 0 |
| | To my Expences & Post Chaise hire from Southampton to London 80 miles a 9$^{d}$ p mile | 4. 15. 0 |
| | My Expences in London | 7. 17. 0 |
| | Post Chaise hire from London to Falmouth in the west of England by the way of Portsmouth 294 miles a 9$^{d}$ p mile, Except the two First Stages from London which is 1/ p mile | 11. 8. 0 |
| | To My Expences from London to Falmouth | 2. 5. 0 |
| | To paid the Sarcher & waiters at Falmouth | 1. 0. 0 |
| | Sum See Coles for Fireing | 1. 4. 0 |
| | To Light money. Pierage, & Clearance at Castle &c | 3. 12. 0 |
| | 3$^{bbl}$ Bread a 19/ & Carriage | 2. 17. 8 |
| | 56$^{lb}$ Beef a 3$^{d}$, 12$^{lb}$ Candles a 9$^{d}$ | 1. 3. 0 |
| | Small Bear, Greans &c for the People | 1. 15. 0 |
| | To Boat hire to Fill our warter at Falmouth | 4. 0 |
| | To my Private Expences at Falmouth | 2. 0. 0 |
| | To Sundry Nececary Stores for my Passage home to New England | 8. 15. 0 |
| | To my time in Executing the Voige from hence to London & Back | 0 |
| | Starling £ | 57. 0. 8 |

Salem 25 July 1775
Errors Excepted
John Derby

Pleas to pay the within to M$^{r}$: Ealias Hasket Derby & you'll oblige your Very Humble Sarvant

John Derby

In the
House of Representatives Aug$^{st}$ 1$^{st}$ 1775
Resolved that there be paid out of the publick Treasury of this Colony to M$^{r}$ John Derby or his Order the sum of £ 57. 0. 8 sterling agreable to the within Account

Sent up for Concurrence
Jas: Warren Speak$^{r}$

Aug$^{t}$ 1$^{st}$ 1775
In Council read & concurred

Attest P Morton Secr$^{y}$ protemp

Consented to
James Otis
W Sever
B Greenleaf
W Spooner
Caleb Cushing
J Winthrop
John Whetcomb
Jed$^{h}$ Foster
B Lincoln
Eldad Taylor
Cha Chauncy

Mich$^{ll}$: Farley
Jabez Fisher
Moses Gill
John Taylor

[Endorsed:]
Ent$^{d}$ 40
Cap$^{t}$ John Derby's
ac$^{t}$ granted 57/8
Ster$^{g}$ August 1 1775
Recorded page 31
Doc$^{r}$ Church) 9- N$^{o}$. 8
Coll Orne) 2
Cap$^{t}$ Batchleder) com$^{tee}$

The Quero's inward manifest, sworn to at the Salem Impost Office, July 19, by William Carlton,[9] Master, de-

[9]What manner of men were the Carltons a word will illustrate. There were two brothers: Col. Samuel Carlton, whose letter from Valley Forge, never before printed, has the ring of true metal. For him Carlton street was named. William Carlton married a Palfray and was the father of a son and namesake who edited in succession the Salem Gazette and the Essex Register. Both were shipmasters in the employ of Capt. Derby.

"When the battle of Bunker Hill was fought," says the venerable George Rea Curwen, "my great-grandfather, Col. Samuel Carlton, was in England. He came home at once, went to his house on Union street, and hired a drummer and fifer to go with him through Essex street to Buffum's Corner, to see if he could drum up a company of volunteers; he didn't succeed; but the next day he went up to Buffum's Corner again with his drummer and fifer and got a company together and took them down to his house on Union street, and drilled them. After he got them drilled he went off to the war with them taking the command: he very soon rose to be Colonel and General Washington spoke in the highest terms of him, describing him as one of the most intrepid officers he had under him. The Colonel took a pane of glass out of one of his front windows and put in a wooden one instead and painted on it *This pane pays no Tax*."

This is his letter:

CAMP VALLEY FORGE, MAR. 21st, 1778.

DEAR CHILD,

With pleasure I received yours of the 14th inst., by Mr. Harris who informs me the family are well, which I rejoice to hear. You make mention of hard times. Don't let that expression roll over the tongue or come from the point of a pen of a daughter of a patriot, which by the way I have the honor to bear that character. Hard times! hard times! No, there is no such thing. What! when the Godess Liberty [who knows the sweets of that unparalleled Jewel?] is affording us all her assistance! and therefore, must enjoyn it upon you not to even think anything hard or insurmountable, for if my old worn out life should go a sacrifice, and go when it will it shall go a willing one if we can obtain that precious jewel.

In haste your affectionate father
SAM'L CARLTON.

The Colony of Massachusetsbay to John Derby Dr.
in Schoons Quess

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1775 April 28 | To Sundry Stores for my Passage to England | 5..0..0 |
| May | To Expences at the Island White & Southhampton | 3..5..0 |
| | To my Expences & Post Chaise hire from Southhampton to London 80 miles a 9d pr mile | 4..15..0 |
| | My Expences in London | 7..17..0 |
| | Post Chaise hire from London to Falmouth in the west of England by the way of Portsmouth 294 miles a 9d pr mile, Except the two First Stages from London which is 1/ pr mile | 11..8..0 |
| | To my Expences from London to Falmouth | 2..5..0 |
| | To paid the Sarcher & waiters at Falmouth | 1..0..0 |
| | Sum Too Coles for Fireing | 1..4..6 |
| | To Light money, Peerage, & Clearance at Castle &c | 3..12..0 |
| | 3 Cs Bread a 19/ & Carriage | 2..17..8 |
| | 56 lbs Beef a 3d, 12 lbs Candles a 9d | 1..3..0 |
| | Small Bear, Greans &c for the People | 1..15..0 |
| | To Boat hire to Fill our water at Falmouth | 4..0 |
| | To my Private Expences at Falmouth | 2..0..0 |
| | To Sundry Necessary Stores for my Passage home to New England | 8..15..0 |
| | To my time in Executing the Voyge from hence to London & Back | ..0 — |
| | Starling £ | 57..0..8 |

Salem 25 July 1775
Errors Excepted
John Derby

scribes her as from Falmouth, in ballast, without passengers, freight or consignee. This would seem to make it probable that Derby did not return in her to Salem. Doubtless he bore secret dispatches to the Commander-in Chief and probably enough he may have come ashore on Ipswich Beach, and from that point taken the Old Boston Road through North Beverly and Danvers to Cambridge, thus avoiding the risks awaiting Yankee vessels between the Capes of Massachusetts Bay. That he reported to Washington in person on the 18th of July appears from the Essex Gazette for that month. This is its statement:

"CAMBRIDGE, JULY 21.

"Capt. John Derby, who sailed from Salem for London a few Days after the Battle of Lexington, returned last Tuesday, and the same Day came to Head-Quarters in this Place. Very little Intelligence has yet transpired — we only learn, that the News of the Commencement of the American War threw the People in England, especially the City of London, into great Consternation, and occasioned a considerable Fall of the Stocks: That the Ministry (knowing nothing of the Battle till they saw it published in the London papers) advertised, in the Gazette, that they had received no Account of any Action, and *pretended* to believe that there had been none: That the Parliament was prorogued two Days befo e Capt. Derby arrived, but it was said would be immediately called together again. That, when he left London, which was about the 1st of June, no Account of Hostilities had been received by the Ministry from General Gage, notwithstanding the Vessel he dispatched sailed four Days before Capt. Derby: That our Friends increased in Number; and that many who had remained neuter in the Dispute, began to express themselves warmly in our Favor: That we, however, have no Reason to expect any Mercy from the Ministry, who seem determined to pursue their Measures (long since concerted) for ruining the British Empire.

"Capt. Derby brought a few London Papers, some as late as the first of June, but we have not been able to obtain a Sight of them. We are informed they contain very little News, and scarce any Remarks on American Affairs."

A word about John Derby should close this account of the "Quero" incident. He was of English stock, thirty-four years old, and well connected. He was twice married, but left no child. His first marriage was with Hannah Clarke who died in 1786. She was of the Ferneaux-Clarkes of Salem and her aunt had married William Fairfax, the Royal Collector of Customs at Salem, with whom she had emigrated to Virginia, and was the mother of the eighth Lord Fairfax, the only Peer of England ever born in Salem, and later of daughters who inter-

married with the Washingtons. For his second wife he chose, in 1787, the widow Elizabeth Pierce of Boston, whose sister was the wife of the Honorable Caleb Davis, the first Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives under the Constitution of 1780 — holding for eight years a seat there and in the old Assembly — a member of the Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution in 1788 and, in 1789, a member of the electoral College which made Washington our first President. Captain Derby's mother was a Hodges of Salem and this connection allies him with Joseph Hodges Choate and with many another scion of the best blood of New England. Rogers, the sculptor, and "John Phœnix," [Lieutenant Derby] the wit, were both of his kindred, as well as distinguished Derbys too numerous to mention. His brother, Elias Hasket Derby, the pioneer of the India trade, perhaps as great a merchant as New England has produced, married Elizabeth Crowninshield and his sister Mary married George Crowninshield. His brother Richard married Lydia Gardner and his sister Sarah married John Gardner.

Of his father's descent it is enough to say that he was of Devonshire stock. Roger Darby, a member of the society of Friends, came here to brave this inhospitable atmosphere in 1671, and dying in 1698 left a will duly proven before the Honourable Jonathan Corwin, the Witchcraft Magistrate, by which he distributed amongst his round dozen heirs, six sons and six daughters, certain comfortable messuages, with wharves, warehouses, two servants, Cate and Cæsar, a tankard, and other indications of provident forecasting. He had a son Richard, who married — the record calls him "Derbe" — Martha, daughter of Col. Elias Hasket, a Royal Governor of the Bahamas, and through this Richard, who was a Provincial pilot in the Port Royal Expedition of 1710 and through this Richard's son,— again named Richard, the merchant-patriot of the North Bridge incident,—the Quaker, Roger Darby, had transmitted his name and lineage to John Derby of the "Quero." Americans are not numerous who have been progenitors of a more distinguished line. Following the sea, as everybody in Salem did who was

able-bodied and had ambition, the Derbys before the Revolution had one after another amassed a competency, had done their part to develop trade and build up the neighborhood, and had died respected.

Four times had the sturdy Quaker and his English wife been fined "for not coming to meeting on the Lord's Dayes" before they had lived here six years — both of them committed and their homestead "ceazed" on execution for non-payment. Whether Roger began the structure which afterwards developed into Derby Wharf when his neighbor and contemporary, Philip English, the witchcraft victim, began the Crowninshield Wharf, is not apparent. But when his grandson, the North Bridge hero, whose portrait we are able to produce from a painting by Sargent, a copy of which by Southard is in the Essex Institute, died in 1783, he had a chariot and pair to leave to his estimable relict; houses for her and for each of his daughters; a wharf, warehouses, dockage, and vessels, with the usual concomitants of plate, tankards and household belongings, not omitting negro servants to be provided for. And we give a sketch of the substantial, dignified red-brick homestead which he built, a little retired from the rough cartway or lane connecting the wharves and dockage of the fine old seaport — a way soon to become the Derby Street of Hawthorne's Custom House and Salem's commercial prime. The house still stands with its buttressed walls, its dormer windows, its panelled wainscoting and its moulded English bricks, to bear witness to its ancient grandeur and, as Hawthorne somewhere says of another, to protest against the encroachments of the bustling present.

No son of Harvard ever sees it without thinking of old Massachusetts Hall, erected at Cambridge in 1718. The private way, which was known in deeds as "Mansfield's Lane," in 1732–41, and in 1771 as the "way by the Harbour or South River," began to be "Derby Street, — so called" in 1774, and before the end of the century was duly installed as "Derby Street" in full standing. How the name "Derby" or "Darby" first found its way to Salem I do not know. There was a "Darby Fort" at Naugus Head as early as 1635, and about that very year Father

Woodbury, the old planter and first Constable of Salem, married for his second wife Avis, the widow of John Darby of Marblehead. Whatever its origin, the name well fitted one of the great thoroughfares of Sa em. It was well that the eight-foot way skirting the North River, from the ancient Bass River ferry to the Town Bridge at Blubber Hollow, should develop into the modern "Bridge Street." It was well that the crooked lane which divided our first town lots should become the "Old Main Street" and King's Street and Queen's Street and Cheapside and Old Paved Street and should at last be known from Neck Gate to Buffum's Corner by the name of Essex Street. It is well that the elm-roofed highway which brought Lafayette from the Marblehead line to the centre of the town — its generous proportions and stately shade we owe to Ezekiel Hersey Derby — should bear the name of Lafayette. And it is well that the cart-track which united all our busy docks in the early eighteenth century should have grown into a commodious street to bear, from Block House Square to the Railroad Station, the honored name of Derby.

No name in local annals has been more honorably distinguished from the day when, a full century before the declaration of our political freedom, old Roger Darby, a candle-maker like Franklin's father, and a Quaker, began in 1676 to feed the "inward light" by standing out for the rights of conscience, down through the Civil War, when one of his blood embodied the patriotic sentiment of the time in the statuettes of Rogers.

It was a Derby who piloted our fleet to victory in 1710 through the defences of Port Royal. It was a Derby who furnished Salem in 1749 with her first fire-engine. The long pile-wharves which began to stretch seaward in 1765 in front of the then new Derby Homestead bear the name of Derby. One of the little group who stemmed the tide of Gage's passion in August, 1774, was Richard Derby, and some of the guns were his for which Gage was struggling without success in the February that followed. It was a Derby that took the news of Lexington to London in advance of the Government in 1775 and a Derby that brought the news of peace from Paris in 1783 in the nine-

teen days' trip of the Derby ship "Astræa." From 1769 throughout the century the family held seats at the Executive Council Board or in the House of Assembly or in the Provincial Congress. In 1783 a Derby built, just across the way, her bowsprit almost reaching over the front garden plot of the old mansion, the "Grand Turk" whose five hundred and sixty tons ranked her the largest ship afloat in our waters, and they sent her pioneering to open the trade of America with China. In 1790 they introduced scientific gardening and imported floriculture. In 1792 John Derby's ship "Columbia" discovered and named the great Columbia River. In 1792 one of them received a deputation from a French fleet to acknowledge his manly treatment of some Frenchmen who had been his prisoners. And one of them, in 1799, just a century ago, in command of his armed merchantman, the "Mount Vernon," beat off the combined attack from the French and Spanish fleets of a sloop-of-war and a frigate. In 1798 a Derby was one of two to subscribe $10,000 towards building the frigate "Essex," and she was launched from a yard at Winter Island near Salem Neck leased by the town for a thousand years to another of the Derbys. In 1799 a Derby built the stateliest mansion ever reared in Salem. In 1802 Derbys were largely instrumental in grading and beautifying the Common; in 1805 a Derby gave us our noble avenue to Marblehead and Swampscott. In 1816 the Derby Square was donated to the town for a market-place and council-house forever. In 1818 a Derby was on the Federal Commission which built the Custom House on a part of the Derby acres, and he offered to remove a warehouse which obstructed the water view, binding his estate never to erect another structure between the Custom House and the water.

The considerable block of land upon which, in the midst of many other buildings, the Custom House and the Derby Homestead both stand to-day, extending from Orange Street to Palfray Court along the Derby Street front, was Captain Richard Derby's demesne. Upon the marriage of his daughter, Mary, with George Crowninshield, an estate was set off to her in the southwesterly corner of it, upon which her husband built a fine mansion-house of

wood, standing sixty feet back from the street, looking out upon the harbor and shipping, surmounted by a cupola to enhance the beauty of the view, and surrounded with famous ornamented grounds. This structure occupied the site from about 1750 until 1817–18 when it was torn down and the present Custom House — associated so intimately with General Miller of "Lundy's Lane" repute and with Nathaniel Hawthorne and the "Scarlet Letter"— was erected in its place.

John Derby was born at Salem, June 7, 1741, and died, a resident of Boston, December 5, 1812. It had been his fortune, a rare one for any man, to report to Washington, on his return from London, the strange adventure of the little "Quero" at the beginning of the War, and at its close in 1783 to bring home from Paris in the ship "Astræa" the first news of peace. Legitimate commerce in his day had almost the dash and romance supposed by morbid minds to give piracy its zest. No wonder character and brains were developed on the sea at a time when the shipmaster, with neither ocean cable nor frequent mails for his guidance, braving at once the perils of the elements, of the corsair and of hostile navies — his owner's uncounted treasure entrusted to his honor and discretion, — did business, on voyages years in length, with the remotest corners of the earth. The seal of Salem gives the old port a well-earned motto in the words:

DIVITIS INDIÆ, USQUE AD ULTIMUM SINUM.

# JOHN WOODBURY AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

A PAPER FOUND AMONG THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE LATE PERLEY DERBY.

(*Concluded from Vol. XXXV, page 272.*)

**57 William**[4] (*Thomas*,[3] *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), born Sept. 17, 1662. Made his will Nov. 6, 1725, which was proved Nov. 29, 1725. He married Sept. 29, 1689, Joannah Wheeler of Concord, who died April 7, 1748, aged 76.

Children:

166. SARAH,[5] b. Dec. 14, 1690; pub. Feb. 3, 1711-12 to Ralph Ellinwood.
167. HANNAH,[5] b. Jan. 14, 1692-3; pub. Dec. 20, 1718 to Peter Groves.
168. ISRAEL,[5] b. Dec. 26, 1694; m. Mary Woodbury of Salem.
169. WILLIAM,[5] b. July 11, 1697; m. Sept. 2, 1720, Martha Woodbury.
170. THOMAS,[5] b. Sept. 5, 1700; m. Sept. 28, 1724, Priscilla, dau. of Ebenezer Woodbury.
171. HUGH,[5] b. Mar. 18, 1703.
172. LOIS,[5] b. May 1, 1705; m. 1726, Ezra Corning.
173. ELISHA,[5] b. Feb. 21, 1706-7; d. Mar. 25, 1751; m. 1728, Joanna Ober.
174. MIHILL,[5] b. Jan. 18, 1712-13; m. Mary Balch; abroad a long while.

**59 Thomas**[4] (*Thomas*,[3] *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), baptized July 3, 1667. Joiner. Administration on his estate was granted to his widow Abigail, Aug. 22, 1698.

Children:

175. SIMON,[5] b. Jan. 16, 1687-8; d. Feb. 2, 1687-8.
176. SAMUEL,[5] b. May 7, 1689; d. 1762.
177. JEMIMA,[5] bapt. Sept. 27, 1691.
178. KEZIAH,[5] bapt. Sept. 27, 1691; pub. Nov. 7, 1714, to Joseph Masury of Salem.
179. MARY,[5] b. Jan. 26, 1698; m. Nov. 21, 1717, Moses Bray of Gloucester.

**65 Jonathan**[4] (*Thomas*,[3] *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), born Sept. 12, 1682. Shoreman. Will made April 29, 1762; proved Feb. 7, 1774. He married Mar. 25, 1708, Eleanor, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ellingwood. She was baptized with her brothers William and Benjamin, June 26, 1692, and died in 1759.

Children:

180. BENJAMIN,[5] b. April 4, 1709; d. Sept. 11, 1710.
181. HANNAH,[5] b. Nov. 2, 1710; d. Mar. 29, 1751.
182. ELEANOR,[5] b. Feb. 4, 1711; m. 1734, Ralph Ellingwood.
183. JONATHAN,[5] b. Dec. 11, 1713.
184. ELIZABETH,[5] b. May 15, 1716; m. Wm. Ellingwood.
185. CORNELIUS,[5] b. June 11, 1718; d. Nov. 20, 1807.
186. NATHANIEL,[5] b. Apr. 1, 1720; d. Dec. 24, 1805.
187. EDWARD,[5] b. Dec. 1, 1721; d. Dec. 13, 1721.
188. JOHANNAH,[5] b. June 5, 1725; d. Sept. 10, 1738.
189. EUNICE,[5] b. June 21, 1727; m. Geo. Gallop and, 2nd, Wm. Dike.
190. ANNA,[5] b. Mar. 20, 1729; m. Joseph Lovett.
191. EDWARD,[5] b. April 21, 1731; d. 1754, going to Virginia.
192. SUSANNA,[5] b. Sept. 16, 1734; d. Nov. 26, 1761.

**100 Josiah**[4] (*Josiah*,[3] *Peter*,[2] *John*[1]), born in Beverly, Feb. 15, 1709; died Dec. 12, 1773. Cooper. Aug. 16, 1740, Josiah Woodbury, cooper, and wife Hannah, and Martha, widow of Barnabas Dodge, late of Ipswich, sold to John Kinsman of Ipswich, "each of our shares in a piece of upland in Ipswich, which was adjoining to the homestead of our grandfather, John Rogers, Ipswich, deceased, and which was set off to our grandmother, Mrs. Martha Boarman, as her dowry, our moiety being 17 acres." April 28, 1761, he deeded to Geo. Raymond, Beverly, gent. "two-thirds of a dwelling house and barn in Beverly, being the same that the committee who divided the real estate of my honored father, Josiah Woodbury, deceased, set to the part No. 1, being 1 acre and 126 poles in the garden near the dwelling house." He married June 15, 1731, Hannah Perkins of Ipswich who died June 12, 1761, aged 46.

Children:*

193. SARAH,[5] b. Feb. 15, 1735.
194. PETER,[5] b. Mar. 28, 1738; d. Francistown, N. H., Mar. 1818. Cooper; moved to Amherst, 1774; grandfather of Hon. Levi Woodbury.

*3rd child of Josiah Woodbury d. Sept., 1736.
2nd child of Josiah Woodbury d. Sept., 1736.
A child of Josiah Woodbury d. May 15, 1737.

195. LYDIA,[5] b. ——; m., 1780, Barnabas Dodge,* Gloucester.
196. HANNAH,[5] b. ——; m., 1780, Ebenezer Messer, Methuen, cordwainer.
197. MARY,[5] b. ——. (Andrew Creesy and Mary Woodbury, pub. June 24, 1770.)
198. JOSIAH,[5] b. ——.
199. MARTHA,[5] b. ——.
200. THANKFUL,[5] b. ——; m., 1780, Samuel Taylor, Amherst, N. H.

**105 Robert**[5] (*Robert*,[4] *Isaac*,[3] *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), born Sept. 4, 1694; died May 21, 1750. Housewright. He married Nov. 2, 1715, Priscilla, daughter of Benj. and Mary Ellingwood, who was baptized Mar. 7, 1696-7 and died in 1760.

Children:

201. EZRA,[6] b. Oct. 5, 1720; m. Anne Babcock; d., 1746, Eustatia.
202. ROBERT,[6] b. Oct. 28, 1722; m. Hannah Williams.
203. MALACHI,[6] b. Mar. 27, 1726; m. Susanna Larcom.
204. ANNE,[6] b. Oct. 3, 1729.
205. PRISCILLA,[6] b. June 22, 1733; m. Nicholas Morgan.

**108 Isaac**[5] (*Robert*,[4] *Isaac*,[3] *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), born June 18, 1701; died Oct. 31, 1775. Mariner. Married Oct. 11, 1722, Abigail Herrick. She died Oct. 2, 1754.

Children:

206. MARY,[6] b. May 19, 1723.
207. JAMES,[6] b. May 27, 1727; d. Sept. 16, 1750.
208. ABIGAIL,[6] b. June 3, 1729; d. Aug. 24, 1731.
209. ISAAC,[6] b. Dec. 17, 1732; d. April 14, 1737.
210. ABIGAIL,[6] b. Sept. 22, 1735; d. Oct. 30, 1736.
211. ISAAC,[6] b. June 17, 1737; d. Sept. 25, 1737.
212. ISAAC,[6] b. May 7, 1741; d. same day.

**109 Thomas**[5] (*Robert*, *Isaac*,[3] *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), born June 21, 1703; died May 8, 1751. Married, first, Martha, daughter of John and Martha Cleaves. She was baptized Aug. 6, 1704, and died Oct. 29, 1729. He married, second, Lucy, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Herrick.

Children:

213. ANNA,[6] bapt. Mar. 10, 1727-8.
214. LUCY,[6] b. Dec. 18, 1733; m. June 5, 1755, Peter Ober, jr.
215. MARTHA,[6] b. Mar. 28, 1736.

* Lydia Woodbury and Isaac Chapman, m. May 9, 1765.

216. ZEBULON,[6] b. June 9, 1739.
217. RUTH,[6] b. May 17, 1741; m. Richard Ober 2d.
218. THOMAS,[6] b. May 19, 1743.
219. ISACHER,[6] b. Oct. 27, 1745.
220. ASA,[6] b. Nov. 15, 1747; d. April 2, 1830; m., 1771, Anna Woodbury.

**110 James**[5] (*Robert*,[4] *Isaac*,[3] *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), born May 20, 1705; died Feb. 23, 1786. Called Ensign. He married late in life, Nov. 24, 1752, Abigail Norton of Manchester who died Sept. 17, 1808, in her 87th year.

Children:

221. JAMES,[6] b. Nov. 14, 1753; d. Aug. 30, 1842; m. July 8, 1800, Elizabeth Morgan.
222. MOLLY,[6] b. Jan. 15, 1755; d. Sept. 15, 1846; m. 1st, 1771, Freeborn Trask; m. 2d, Charles Dodge.
223. NABBY,[6] b. Oct. 23, 1756; d. Aug. 27, 1836.
224. HITTY,[6] b. Aug. 4, 1758; d. June 4, 1847; m. April 18, 1776, Timothy Marshall.
225. ISAAC,[6] b. Mar. 11, 1766; d. Mar. 25, 1767.

**112 Zebulon**[5] (*Robert*,[4] *Isaac*,[3] *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), born Mar. 19, 1709. Lost at sea in 1734. He married Oct. 22, 1729, Eunice Ellinwood who died Aug. 30, 1733, aged 22.

Children:

226. EBENEZER,[6] b. July 14, 1730; lost at sea coming from Lisbon in 1759; m. July 20, 1752, Ruth Waldron of Wenham.
227. WILKES,[6] b. July 4, 1733; d. Sept. 10, 1734.

**129 Josiah**[5] (*Richard*,[4] *Richard*,[3] *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), born Mar. 29, 1715; died July 3, 1753. He married April 17, 1739, Experience Haskins.

Children:

228. SAMUEL,[6] b. April 9, 1740; d. Jan. 3, 1799.
229. RICHARD,[6] b. Feb. 28, 1741–2; d. 1759.
230. GIDEON,[6] b. Dec. 28, 1744.
231. SARAH,[6] b. May 15, 1750.

**131 Jacob**[5] (*Richard*,[4] *Richard*,[3] *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), born June 9, 1719; died Feb. 5, 1765. He married Nov. 11, 1745, Abigail, daughter of Herbert and Abigail Thorndike. She was baptized May 6, 1721, and died in 1765.

Children:

232. HERBERT,[6] b. Dec. 12, 1746; d. April 15, 1800; m., 1771, Hephzibah Pride.
233. SAMUEL THORNDIKE,[6] b. June 4, 1749; d. April 13, 1797.
234. SARAH,[6] b. May 10, 1752; m. Dec. 12, 1775, Bartholomew Smith.
235. ABIGAIL,[6] b. Oct. 5, 1755; m. Nov. 17, 1772, Andrew Smith.
236. GIDEON,[6] b. Aug. 3, 1757; d. Feb. 5, 1758.
237. GIDEON,[6] b. ———, 1758; d. Jan., 1816.
238. LUKE,[6] b. Sept. 18, 1759.
239. JACOB,[6] b. Mar. 16, 1765.

**168 Israel**[5] (*William*,[4] *Thomas*[3], *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), born Dec. 26, 1694; married Nov. 1, 1716, Mary Woodbury of Salem.

Children:

240. HANNAH,[6] b. July 11, 1717.
241. ABIGAIL,[6] b. Jan. 13, 1720; d. 1746.
242. MARY,[6] b. June 20, 1722; m. Dec. 22, 1743, Paul Haskell.
243. JOANNA,[6] bapt. Mar. 28, 1725.

**169 William**[5] (*William*,[4] *Thomas*,[3] *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), born July 11, 1697; died Nov. 16, 1788. Miller. He married Sept. 2, 1720, Martha, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah Woodbury. She was baptized Aug. 23, 1702 and died April 27, 1775.

Children:

244. WILLIAM,[6] b. Mar. 26, 1721; d. April 10, 1789. Miller.
245. JOANNA,[6] b. Mar. 1, 1724; m. Jan. 20, 1743–4, Benjamin Harvey.
246. ISRAEL,[6] b. Jan. 4, 1726.
247. RUTH,[6] b. Feb. 14, 1728; d. Sept. 23, 1773; m. Dec. 12, 1751, Larkin Thorndike.
248. ZACHARIAS,[6] b. June 29, 1730.
249. JUDE,[6] bapt. May 6, 1732.
250. LOIS,[6] b. June 23, 1735; d. Sept. 19, 1774.
251. EBENEZER,[6] b. Oct. 9, 1737.
252. JOSEPH,[6] b. July 3, 1739.
253. HANNAH,[6] b. May 16, 1742.
254. ELISHA,[6] b. Aug 12, 1744; pub. May 1, 1768 to Hannah Raymond.

**170 Thomas**[5] (*William*,[4] *Thomas*,[3] *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), born Sept. 5, 1700. Mariner. Removed with his family to Falmouth, now Portland, Me., about 1730.

He married Sept. 28, 1724, Priscilla, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah Woodbury.

Children:

255. THOMAS,[6] b. July 21, 1726.
256. LYDIA,[6] b. Nov. 6, 1728.
257. PRISCILLA,[6] bapt. May 10, 1731.

**171 Hugh**[5] (*William*,[4] *Thomas*,[3] *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), born Mar. 18, 1703. Coaster.

June 13, 1743, he sold to Benjamin Thorndike, a dwelling house, barn and 4 acres of land in Beverly. He married Jane ———.

Children:

258. JANE,[6] b. Feb. 22, 1731.
259. SARAH,[6] b. July 2, 1732.
260. LYDIA,[6] b. May 15, 1734; m. Jan. 31, 1764, Barnabas Dodge of Wenham.
261. LUCY,[6] b. Jan. 7, 1735.
262. HUGH,[6] b. Aug. 12, 1737.
263. JONAS,[6] b. Feb. 12, 1739.
264. SAMUEL,[6] b. May 4, 1742.

**173 Elisha**[5] (*William*,[4] *Thomas*,[3] *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), born Feb. 21, 1706–7; died Mar. 25, 1751. Coaster.

June 8, 1740, he and wife Joanna sell, for £75, to his brother Hugh Woodbury, coaster, a dwelling house, and four acres of land in Beverly. He was published Feb. 25, 1728, to Joanna, daughter of Hezekiah and Anna Ober, who was born May 17, 1711.

Children:

265. ANNA,[6] b. June 14, 1730.
266. ABIGAIL,[6] b. Aug. 10, 1733.
267. ELISHA,[6] b. Dec. 29, 1736.
268. ABIGAIL,[6] b. Oct. 18, 1738.
269. THOMAS,[6] b. July 26, 1740.
270. MYHILL,[6] b. Oct. 20, 1742.
271. HEZEKIAH,[6] b. Oct. 19, 1743.
272. JOSHUA,[6] b. Nov. 26, 1747.
273. JOANNA,[6] b. June 1, 1750.

**174 Mihill**[5] (*William*,[4] *Thomas*,[3] *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), born Jan. 18, 1712–13; died in England in 1756. He married at Ipswich, May 9, 1734, Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Mercy Balch, who was born Jan. 9, 1716.

Children:

274. MYHILL,[6] b. Oct. 8, 1734; d. Aug. 29, 1738; throat distemper.
275. MYHILL,[6] b. Oct. 25, 1739; d. Jan. 14, 1741.
276. MARY,[6] b. Oct. 5, 1741; m. Richard Butman.

**176 Samuel**[5] (*Thomas*,[4] *Thomas*,[3] *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), born May 7, 1689; died in 1762. Tailor. He married Oct. 29, 1713, Hannah, daughter of William and Hannah Dodge, who was baptized Oct. 14, 1694, and died Dec. 21, 1756.

Children:

277. HANNAH,[6] b. Nov. 9, 1715.
278. ELIZABETH,[6] b. Dec. 24, 1717; m. Dec. 24, 1740, John Creesy.
279. ABIGAIL,[6] bapt. May 15, 1720.
280. EXPERIENCE,[6] bapt. April 1, 1722; m. ———, 1752, Nicholas Dodge.
281. SAMUEL,[6] bapt. May 17, 1724.
282. ANNA,[3] bapt. June 26, 1726; m. Oct. 9, 1746, Benj. Cleaves.
283. WILLIAM[6], bapt. June 3, 1729.
284. THOMAS,[6] bapt. Aug. 29, 1734.
285. ISRAEL,[6] bapt. Aug. 21, 1736; d. in 1797; physician; m. at Gloucester, May 11, 1767, Lucy Herrick.

**183 Jonathan**[5] (*Jonathan*,[4] *Thomas*,[3] *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), born Dec. 11, 1713; died in Salem, N. H. Administration was granted on his estate to his son, Benj. Woodbury, yeoman, Sept. 5, 1776. Removed to Methuen, Mass., about 1735. The wife of Jonathan Woodbury, Nathaniel Woodbury and the wife of Robert Ellenwood, were dismissed to the church in Methuen, June 1, 1740. He married, June 24, 1735, Lydia Dodge.

Children:

286. ELISHA,[6] b. Dec. 23, 1735, in Beverly.
287. JONATHAN,[6] b. April 1, 1738.
288. EPHRAIM, [6] b. Dec. 3, 1740.
289. JOANNA,[6] bapt. April 3, 1743.
290. LYDIA,[6] b. April 13, 1745.
291. BENJAMIN,[6] bapt. June 21, 1747; d. young.
292. BETTY,[6] bapt. Sept. 11, 1748.
293. BENJAMIN,[6] bapt. Nov. 4, 1750.
294. HANNAH,[6] b. July 31, 1754.
295. EUNICE,[6] bapt. Sept. 26, 1756.
296. EDWARD,[6] bapt. Nov. 17, 1759.

**185 Cornelius**[5] (*Jonathan*,[4] *Thomas*,[3] *Humphrey*, *John*[1]), born June 11, 1718; died Nov. 20, 1807. He married, first, Nov. 22, 1742, Lydia Thissel, who died in 1750. He married, second, Nov. 14, 1750, Jerusha, daughter of Paul and Mehitable Thorndike, who was born June 12, 1727. He married, third, July 15, 1792, widow

Mary Morse, mother of Mark. She died July 21, 1830, aged 97.

Children:

297. CORNELIUS,[6] b. Sept. 3, 1751.
298. PAUL,[6] b. Oct. 5, 1753.
299. EDWARD,[6] b. Feb. 28, 1755.
300. ANDREW,[6] b. Mar. 6, 1757; wounded and died on board H. M. King George's Frigate, Capt. Poncal, Oct. 27, 1786.
301. LYDIA,[6] b. Feb. 21, 1759.
302. JONATHAN,[6] b. Jan. 15, 1761.
303. EBENEZER,[6] b. Aug. 6, 1763.
304. MEHITABLE,[6] b. May 17, 1765; m. Philip Hammond.
305. JOSHUA,[6] b. Oct. 29, 1767.
306. JERUSHA,[6] b. May 6, 1770; d. Mar. 31, 1828; m. John Trussell.

**186 Nathaniel**[5] (*Jonathan*,[4] *Thomas*,[3] *Humphrey*,[2] *John*[1]), born April 1, 1720; died Dec. 24, 1805. He married Sept. 24, 1747, Abigail, daughter of Benjamin and Anna Dike, who was baptized Feb. 26, 1720–1.

Children:*

307. CHARITY,[6] b. Mar. 17, 1749; m. Nov. 16, 1769, Geo. Honour= Wm. Stevens.
308. BENJAMIN,[6] b. Sept. 2, 1751; d. July 13, 1753.
309. NATHANIEL,[6] b. Sept. 2, 1751.
310. ISRAEL,[6] b. Mar. 29, 1753; m. 1774, Sarah Smith.
311. ABIGAIL,[6] b. June 14, 1755; m. 1771(?) Daniel Bunker.
312. BENJAMIN,[6] bapt. Sept. 18, 1757; d. Oct. 26, 1759(?).
313. ANNA,[6] b. Apr. 6, 1762; m., 1785, Nathaniel Black.
314. BETTY,[6] b. Aug. 11, 1766; m. Wm. T. Manning in 1788.
315. JOANNA,[6] b. July 11, 1768; m. Henry Seward.

---

## LETTER OF GENERAL JOHN GLOVER.

COMMUNICATED BY WM. P. UPHAM.

I AM glad to be able to present to the Essex Institute, on behalf of Miss Sarah H. Crocker of Boston, an original letter written by General John Glover of Revolutionary fame, which will be a valuable addition to the General Glover collection already in the manuscript department, namely, a letter-book and six orderly-books presented by Robert Hooper and Wm. R. L. Ward in 1863.

* An infant 3½ yrs. old of Nathaniel Woodbury, d. July 29, 1753.
An infant of Nathaniel Woodbury, d. Oct. 26, 1759.

No one can read this letter, recounting as it does his long and self-sacrificing service in the army and appealing so justly for the necessary release demanded by the circumstances of his family, as well as by his own broken health, without a renewed feeling of admiration for the men who carried our country successfully through the great struggle for independence.

GENERAL GLOVER TO MAJOR GENERAL LINCOLN.

West Point, 11th Decm^ber 1781

Dear Sir.

You being my particular Friend and a Gentleman whose influence I presume must be great with the members of Congress; I am induced to address you on a subject which nearly conserns me.

My Services in the Army you are not altogether unacquainted with, it has been long, hard and very fatigueing, for which have rec^d but very little compensation; nor have I rec^d one farthing of *pay* for the last *two years and five months*. Seven years of the best of my time has been Devoated to ye Service of my Country, to the expenc of my little furtune, earnd by hard Labour & indoustery in my youth, to ye Sacrifice of my *Domestic happiness & Dearest Conections*, to the almost total ruin of a *family of young children*, and the ereparable Loss of a *Constitution*, which was as good as any mans in the world, at ye Commensment of the war. I am now Drawing towards fifty years of age, 49 having alredy past, my brocken wornout *Constitution* and the duty I owe to my family loudly calls for immediate attention, which cannot be don wile in the field, & in actual service. Early in 1779 at the Time I lost my wife I sent on my Resignation, it was not accepted — I am happy if I have rendered any service to my Country Since, and shall endeavor to exert my best abillities, further in her Cause, if I cannot be permitted to retire in an *Honorable way*, and with a *Saving Clause*.

Reports in Camp say a reduction of Regiments is in Contemplation, and that a new arrangment of ye army will take place this winter; Should that be the case and any officers of my rank be Deranged on *half pay;* Per-

mit me, to ask the favor, you$^{d}$ use your *influence* with the members of Congress and His *Excellency*, that I may be one of those favorights — or if that cannot be don, that I may be permitted to retire on furlough, or some way, for the recovery of my helth, the want of which renders me unable to do the duties of a Soldier at present, nor is there but very little prospect of its being better, without ye Greatest Care and attention.

If my request appears reasonable, and you think there is a probability of doing any thing in my favor, you have my Consent to Communicate this letter to any of your friends, or mine in Congress, if otherwise, I beg, it may remaine in Confidence, with you — it would be doing violence to my own feelings as well as manifest injustis to my family, to *resign my Commission at this stage of the war*, which would be Debarring me from any future *Compensation, which Justice, and propriety I think warrants* should be made me, in some way or other, for past Services.

A State of Suspense is ye most Disagreeable Situation one can be in; I must therefore beg it as a favor, you$^{d}$ please to Drop a Line in answer to this, as soon as Leasure & opportunity will permit; which please Direct to me, at Marblehead, for which place I shall set out in about ten days; to visit my family which is in a most Distressed Condition, having Lost a Son (in my absence) of 19 years of age, which is ye Second, this war, and my wife in a very bad State of helth.

With every Sentiment of Respect, I have the Honor to be

Dear Sir Your most obdt Hble Sert

Jn$^{o}$ Glover.

P. S. pray excuse the blots this being ye only sheet of paper I have & this borrow$^{d}$.

Honob$^{ble}$ Major Gen$^{l}$ Lincoln.

[On the outside of the letter is the following:]

Public Service

Hono$^{ble}$ Major General Lincoln

Philadelphia

Jn$^{o}$ Glover

# BOXFORD TOWN RECORDS, 1685–1706.

[The original record, of which this is a copy, is entirely in the handwriting of Capt. John Peabody, the first town clerk and schoolmaster of Boxford.]

COPIED BY SIDNEY PERLEY IN 1880.

[1] Refaiued of the Conftabul of Boxford Robert ftielf the fum of twanty fhillingf in Silver which munny waf dew a pon an a grement from the towen of boxford to the towen of Rowly for the year 1685 af doth a pear by an a grement mad by both towens bearing Date the seventh of July 1685. I faye refaivad by me daniel wicom fen^r this fierft day of Juen in the year 1686.

witnes John pabody.[1] John pearsons.[1] Daniell Wicom[1]

At a Lawfull and a Genarall meeting of the inhabetanc of Rowly velig the 18 of may 1685 it was a greead a pon and voted by the a boue faid inhabetanc that Abraham Radington sen^r fhall Cary a petefion to boston and enter it in to the Genarall Coart in the name of the a bove faid velig to desier the Genaral Court to grant the a bove f^d vileg to bee a Town and the Court a Cordingly granted that the velig fhould bee a town by them felves and ordered the Velig to a gree with Rowly whear the bounds of the Velig bee betwen Rowly and the Velig as attest John pebody

and a Cordingly the velig fent Six men to a gree with Rowly whear the lien should Run to devid betwen Rowly and the Velig and thoef Six men did Consent that it should be as it is now steated this sevanth of July 1685.

af attest John pebody who was one of the Commety

Lick wies the Commety of Rowly would not free the

[1] Autographs.

Velig (until they gave) to Rowly thaier proportion of the ministars Reat yearly (until) they Shall obtain a minnister for them selues and in stead of the wholl they haue agreead to tack twenty Shillings by the year teall the Velig maintaien a minnester a mong themselves which doth free us from all other Reats for time to come in the Town of Rowly as attest John peabody one of the men

[2] At a lawful town meeting held in Boxford the . . . by the town of Boxford it was then agreed on and voted that a Highway from Andover bounds to Topsfield along by Joseph Bixbes hows and also a nother waye from Zacheus Cortices hous to this a bove ſaid high waye or road way a long by the Works threw Abel Langlyes farm also from the Workes a long by the South sied of the plain and ſo to John Stielses and ſo in to this a boue ſaid waye and so from all other places that the men that ſhall be Chosen shall see needful for to bee layed out for the ves of the town in genaral so as to doe aſ littel damig aſ conueniantly may bee the men Chosen for this seruis bee aſ foloweth: thair names be Abraham Radington Senr John Pearly Samuel Simonds Moseſ Tiler ſenr and John Peabody ſenr these fiue men Choſen or anney three of them a greeing with the men that the hy waies shal ly threw thair land shall be a Ualewed act what thay do not, and it is alſo a greead a pon by the towen that this Commety or others for high waies ſhall giue accordingly notis to all persons that thay doe lay anney hy waye threw thair lands to be thare: it is alſo further a greead that when the hy ways is to bee layed therew anney men or mans land that al waies such men or man Shal haue aſ much power in ordering wher the way Shal gooe aſ anney on of the Commety tell it bee gone threw his land the way from Andouer to Topsfild is to bee an open way all a long therew the Town not to be inCombrad with gates or bars

23 of nouembr 86 the Commety a bove Choſen to lay out high waies in order to thair work layed out a hy waye from mapel medow by John pebodyes houſ and ſo a long to Topsfeld Comman land in Bear hill plaien doing aſ letal damag aſ may bee and it doth lye a long in the ould path to John Andruſeſ Slow and ſo aſ near the hilly ground on the left hand as Can Conveniantly bee layed to

the nex Slow and then Stil by the hilles to Thomas andrufef bearn and fo to Crean broock along the ould path waye to Topsfild land this way is to bee the open hy waye af if aboue menfioned

The Commety a boue faid layed out a way from goodman bofwels therew goodman Radingtons pastuer to John Stiles barn and fo along to the workes on the South Sied of the plaien and fo along to zecheus Cortises bearn al fo the Commety did alfo a gree to lay out a way therew Abel Langlyes farm by the workf to the maien Road way af a boue: as letal to the damig of the farm af may bee yelding to thair Conuenency af much as possible

Abell Langly did freely Confent that thay should lay a high waye therew his farem af if a boue [recorded] af atteft John pebody one of the committee and Clark that was ordered to record what was done hear in: John pebody towen Clark

[3] At a legal Towne meting hild in Boxford the * day of March 1687.

Sargent Bixbe was Chofen modarator for the prefant meeting

first the Towne choes ·5· Selact men for the year infewing and ther names be as foloweth John Peabody fener william Wotfon daniel wood John Andrews Abraham Radington Juner Votad

·2· the Town Choef william Pabody Conftabul for the year in fewing voted

·3· Thomas Radington Thomas hazan Jofaph Andruf be Chofen Survaiers.

·4· the Towne mead an order that all Swien with in the Town a boue ·3· monthef ould fhall be wringed from the medil of march to the firft of november yerly a pon the panilty of six pence a weeck for every Swien that fhall be found a pon the Comen with out a wring in his noes and half the mony fo forfited fhal be for the finder & the other half fhall be for the ves of Towne: Votad

·5· the Towen mead an order that all Rambf with in the Towne fhal be Capt up or fofefiantly yacked from the firft of awguft to the furst of novembr a pon the penilty of Sixpenc a tiem that any Rambe Shal be found doing damig be payed to the owner of the Sheep whear he doth the damig: Votad

·2· July ·87· the Selact men of this Towne of Boxford have leat the parsoneg medow to Thomaſ hazen and daniel wood this preſant year for Six ſhillings to be payed in Coren to the Cunstabul for the Ves of the Towen

At a legal Town meting hild in boxford the 19th of Augoſt 1687

firſt the Town Choes Sargent Bixbe madarator for the preſant meting

·2· John Pearly Commesenor to Joyen with the Selact men in a ſaſing the Towne a Cording to the honarad Traſurerſ warent. votad by the Town

·3· william foster if Choſen to keep an ordenary for the Towne voted

also John pebody if Choſen to goe to Rowly to Search the Towne boock abought the lien of Topsfild

At a lawful Towne meting hild in Boxford the 5th of Septamber ·87·

firıt the Town Choes Abraham Radington Sener modarator for the meting

·2· the Towne Choeſ ·3· men to be a Commety for the Town to healp the Selact men in making the Reat aſ ſuen aſ they Cean geat light to by and al ſo to anſwer for the Townſ neglacting in not doeing ther duty a Cording to the honarad Treſurarſ warent and to give the Reſonſ of ther ſo doing Thinking it bater to doe nothing at preſant then to go by geaſ without [anything] to Reat by: alſo that william fosters hous ſhal be the place of meting teal the Town Chouef a nother plac

The 12th of June in ·88· the Selact men of Boxford met to hear of the pooer & did order daniell Black Juner to help hiſ father aſ much aſ hee head need of in hay time & to give a Count of it to the Selact men.

The 8th of Jenewary ·88/9· the Selact men had a meeting mead a Reat of a bought eaight pound to bee paied in silver for to purches amenition for a touen Stock and have ordered Moſeſ Tiler & Thomas pearly & Thomas Andruſ & * * * * for to Gather the a bove Saied Reat & to lay it out in both poudr & bullets and flentſ a Cording to

[4] * * * [1] daniel Ames leaft his wief in a pooer

[1] This record should probably be dated Nov. 4, 1693.

and helples Condesion and winter Came on She mead her Complant to the Selact men for healp: the Selact men of Boxford for the present year John pebody John Chadwick daniell wood Zacheus Curtes and josaph bixbee Jun: who being ſenſabel that thair waſ no eſteat to be had and for the present to Releue her and hir Children: did perswade John pebody on of the Selact men to Reſaive hir in to his howſ and *and* afford hir ſuch neſaſary Releef aſ ſhee ſtood in need of and hir Children teall the Selact men or Town ſhould tack further Cear in desposing of hir and hir Children this ·4th· of november ·93· Thus fear the Selact men have dun aſ thair duty for the time being

aſ attest John pebody Clark of the Selact men and Town Clark

[5] Boston ·27· Novembr ·1688· Reſaived of m^r John hares on a Count of Thomas Pearly Conttabul of the Towen of Boxford Eleven pound Seven ſhillings and 10^d in full for the Contry Reat of that Town for Jo * Vsher Tresurer pr Michall Perrey this is a trew Copey of the Traſurers Reſaight aſ a teaſt John Peabody Clark for the Town Ipſwich ·13· may ·1696· then Reſaived of daniel wood Constable of Boxford 01^l — 18^s—6^d for the County in ·95· by mee John Appelton treſurer

this is a trew copey as ateast John peabody

Att a Lawfull Town meting hild in Boxford the ·21· of may ·1688.

The Town Choes John Peabody moderator for that meting by a voat.

·2· the Town Choes ·6· men for Selact men for y^e year in ſewing by a voat and thair names be aſ foloweth John Chadduck Thomaſ Andrus daniell wood Thomas hazen Abraham Radington Juner and John Peabody ſener Votad

·3· John Pearly for a Commeſiner for the year in ſewing by a Voat:

·4· Thomaſ Pearly is Choſen Conſtabull for the year in ſewing by a Voat

At a meeting of the Selact men of Boxford the 16^th of faberary ·1689: thay proporſined the minnisterſ Reat and alſo mead a town Reat to be payed in mony to discharg the Towens deats for that year

At a lawfull Town meting hild in Boxford the ·24· of June ·89· the Town Choes John Perley ſener to bee the Constabul for the year in ſewing by a Vote: alſo the Choies of the Selact men bee aſ foloweth: ·1· Corporall Josaph Bixbe ·2· Coporall Thomas hazen ·3· william foster ſener ·4· Joſaph Andrus ·5· william peabody

alſo: Nathaniell Brown Joſaph Pebody John Buswell Robard Ames for ſarvayers for the year in ſewing

At a lawfull Town meting hild in Boxford the ·24· of June ·1689·

The Town Choes John pearly ſener and Samuel Simonds Sener to bee the repreſentatives for the folowing part of this Summer or tel a nother bee chosen only thay bee not to Sarve but one at a tiem and not to Conſent to Set up any government Contrary to Charter preveliges:

[7[1]] At a Towen meting hild in Boxford may the 6th 1689 the Towen Choes John Pebody ſener to bee a representetiue for the Towen and to Carey thear minds to the Counſel of fifty Relating to the ſetelment of gouerment: and the Townes miends bee Signified in thes folouing liens: towet: wee the free houelders and in habetanc of the Towen of Boxford being vary ſensabul of and thankfull to god for his great marcies to us in delivering vs from the Tiereny and opresion of thes ill men vndr whoes Iniustes & Cruelty we have ſo long groned with all Rendring our harty thanks to thoes so worthy & honerabul Jentilmen who have been Jngaged in ſoe good and nacesary a worck as the Conſarvation of our peace ſinc that Revelution yet being also apprehancive of the many in Conveniencies and hazerds of the present vnsetelment of our affaiers doe declear that we doe expact that our honerad gouerner & dapety governer and asistanc Elacted & Sworn by the free men of this Colony in May 1686 to gather with the dapetyes then sent dauen by the Respactive Towens to the Cort the[n] haulden and which was never legally deſolved shall Come and Reaſuem and exarcies the gouerment as a general Cort a Cording to our Charter on the nienth day of may in Sewing nex & in So doing wee doe hear by promis and ingage to aied and asist

[1] Page 6 is blank.

them to the vtmost of our power with our persons and estates praying god to gied them in the manigment of our ardeous affaiers and wee doe hope that all thoes that are Trew frends to the peace and prosparety of this land will Radely and hartely Joyen with vs hear in voted by the Towne.

At a lawfull Town meting hild in Boxford June 3d· 1689 in answer to an order sent from the honerad president and Councell of Seafty of the peepol and Conseruation of the peece the Town of Boxford haue Chofen John Pebody sener and Thomas Pearly fener to bee thair representetives teell the gouerment shall bee seatled only they bee to sarve but on at a time: and not to Confent to feet vp aney goverment Contrery to our Charter preveliges and also to Concur with the other representetiues of this Colony which aer to meet at boston on the fifth day of this enstant June: as a teast John Pebody Clark

At a Towen meting hild in Boxfor[d] the ·3rd· of June 1689: it was voted that the selact men of Boxford fhoueld leat the pasenag medow this presant year and a Cordingly the Selact men have dun for Seven Shilli[n]gs this year ·89·

At a lawfull Town meting hild in Boxford the ·12· of defembr: 89

the Town Choes Enfien John Pearly and quartermaster Thomas Pear* and Corperal Thomas Andrus to goe to Rowly fume tiem this winter and to inquire of the town of Rowly if thear bee any agreement betwen Rowly and Topsfel or Epswich Conferning thair lien betwen Rowly and Topsfeld from quartermaster Pearlyes to epswich Revar

also John Pebody sener and Ensien John Pearly Corperal Thomas Andrus Robert Ames sener Corperal Josaph Bixbe Josaph Andrus be Chosen to steat the lien betwen Topsfeld and Boxford this next Aprell and mack return to the town

[8] allfo At a lawfull Town meting hild in Boxford the ·12· of desembr 89 the Town Voted that thoes men in boxford that doe hear the word despenced at Topsfeld fhall paye this year ·15· pound fiue of it in Siluer to the ministre and the Rast of the Town that goe to Andovar

and bradferd to hear Shall paye proporsanabally whear they doe hear voted by the Town:

At a Lawful Town meting hild in Boxford the ·11· of march 89/90 Ephraham Cortes is Choes to be thaier Conſtabul for the year in ſewing: Voting ·2· thaier ſelact men and thaier names be af foloweth: John Peabody ſen Nathaniell Browen Josaph Pebody Senr: Thomas Radington Thomas Pearly Senr Voted Mosis Tiler is choſen for to ſarve a pon the Juryes of trials and John Andruf to be thair grand Juryes for the year in ſewing: the naems of the ſurvaiers be as foloweth: John Chadduck Epharaham Smith william Peabody and gorg Bixbe and John Stiels: be Chosen for Sarvaiers for this year enſewing it is alſo voted that the Selact men Shall let the parsoneg farm for this year in ſewing: Voted

allſo John Pebody ſener and Thomas perly ſener be choſen for dapeties to Saerve at the genaral Coart this next year in ſewing or tell ſum other bee Choesen and thay be to ſaerve but on at a tiem and alſo to give an a Couent to the Commety what naſesity ther is of thaier going from tiem to tiem and alſo to have thaier advice whether to gooe or not and when thay Shall gooe: the Commety a boue Said bee Abraham Radington ſener and Josaph Bixbe ſener to gather with the ſelact men which the Towen Choes for a Commety for that end voted alſo the Town haue a greead and voted to give Six Shillings a weeck to the Souldiars in Contry paye that wear ſent to the eastward vndr ſr edman Andros for all the tiem thay wear gon from thaier ſeuarell hoems prouided that thay will giue undr thaier hands in writing to return to the town of Boxford as much paye as thay Shall reſaiue if the Contry doe at any tiem after thyer reſaving our paye giue them paye for thair ſaruis undr ſur edmon Andrus and in ſo doing the Town doth order the selact men to a ſess the Town a Cording to the beast of thar light & if nobody bring in bills thay be to goe by the ould Reats movd this year Voted it is to be vndrstod that thay be to keep as much of our mony with what thay ſhal resaive of the Contry as ıhall ſully pay them for thar tiem as others the Souelders aboue said be Ephariam Smith ·17· weecks John Tiler ·20· weecks: Jonathan foster ·4·

weecks: and in witnes to the a boue Said we have Seat two ovr hands this 13th of April 1690

Ephraim Smith[1]
Mofis Tiler fener[1]
Jonathan foster[1]

[9] At a Lawful Towne meting hild in Boxford the 1* of march ·90/1· the Town Choes Corperal Josaph Bixbe Conftabul for the year in fewing ·2· Enfien John pearly quartermaiter Tiler Corperal Thomas Andrus Samuel Simonds Corperal Kimbal Selact men for the year infewing voted ·3· william watfon Robart Ames Juner Jonathen Bixbe John Andruf Seruears for the year infewing voted

·4· the Toune Voted to Send fume men (namly John pebody and John hu*) to the Cort at bofton to petefian the General Cort for an a beatment apon the douming the Towen in the ton Reats and two and a half in mony ÷ thay finding them felus ouer dumed

·5· and for all the damig that fhall come a pon the Selact men for not laying the miftacken mony the Towen haue votet to bear it by a town Reat

·6· that every foulder in the town fhall geet him felf two pound of powdr a peece and bullets and flints proporfanabul Voted by the Town:

·7· that Corparel Thomas Andrus is Chozen Clark of the marcet to fee that all mesuers bee Capt in good order a Cording to the ftandard

·8· that Gorg Black and wedow Andrus and Alter Cary fhall not bee Reated by any felact men teal the Town giue ordr (that is to Say): not in our towne: Voted

The Selact men of Boxford mead the twenty Reats in the year ·90· and mead them ·4l—10s—00· moer then the warent did requier and thay haue orderad Epharam Cortes Conftabull to pay to Rowly twenty fhillings as mony and John pebody fener and Thomas pearly fener bee to have the other ·3· pound and to laye it out in poudr and fhot for the vs of the Town as fueen af Conueniantly thay Cean and to giue an a Count to the Town of thaier doing hearin

15 defembr ·91· at a Lawful Town meting hild in

[1] Autographs.

Boxford the Town Chof Samuel Simonds moderator ·2. the Town Chos Ensien John pearly and Corperal Thomas Andrus Colecters for this year ·91· to gather the minestars Rates and to gather vp the arearf for that which is behind of all the menisters Reats formerly to this year

·3· the Town Voted to paye to the minestre of Topsfel this yer 15 pounds one third of it in Siluer mony

·4· that the Last Twesday in fabewary next in fewing is a point[ed] a daye for to Choues a Commety for to Steat a pleac for to fet [the] meting houes in and other nafefary oCatiens if the Towen aprove of it

·5· the Town Choes fum men to Join with the Commety of melety to aduies with them concerning men who thall goe out to war from tieme to time and to inJage with them in that a faier: and thair names be John Andros and daniel wood troppers: Sargent Chadduck Corperal Thomas Andros Corperal Jofaph Pebody william foster Sener Samuel Simonds Voted: ·23· of fabewary ·91/2· the Towen being meat to gather a Cording to a pointment voted to Choves a Commety on the ·8·th of march next insuing to fiend out a fit pleac to fett a meting hous

[10] At a Lawful Town meting hild in Boxford the ·8·th of march ·1691/2· the Town Choes John pebody fener moderater for the daye:

·2· the Towen Choes Jofaph Andrus Conftabel for the year einfewing: ·3· the Town Chos thair felact men af foloweth Samuel Simonds Sener Thomas hazan Josaph pebody fener John Andrus Robard Ames fener ·4· Corperal Thomas Andrus grandJurey Leftenant Thomas parly Jure of trialls for the nax Court at Ipswich: 5: Samuel Smith daniel wood Sargent Chadduck Corparal Kimbal Sarvaiers for the year in fewing: ·6· the Town Choes Saveral men for to mesuer from end to end and from fied to fied of our towen to fiend out the Senter and if that bee not the moest fitest place for to fet a meting hous in then the Commety that wee Choues aer to Confedar of a nother place or places: which thay Shall think moit fitest and fo mack thair report of what thay shall doe hear in to the Town of Boxford: and the names of the men Chofen for the Sarues a boue Said bee Leftanent John gould Laf-

ten Thomas Backer: Sargent John Houey Henary Wilkens Ensien John perly Leften Thomas parly qurterm. Moses Tiler Samuel Simonds fener Robart Ames fener and John Pebody fener Zecheus Cortes this Commetty bee to meet one the first tewesday of June next in fewing for to doe this feruis aboue menfinad

At a Lawful Town meting hild in Boxford the ·31· of Maye ·92·

the town Choes John pebody and Thomas pearly fener representetives for the genarall Court or a Sembly ordered to be heald the ·8·th of June in the a bove Said year ·92· by the gouerner and Counfell: The Commety a pointed by the Town to fiend out a place to fet the meeting hous in meat one the ·7th· of June 92 a Cording to the Townes order and thay have mesurad the towne from ende to end and from fied to Sied: and from the ferthies howsing by wills hill to gorg bixbes feeld is ·7·miels: and from the farther most Corner of our Land near maremack Reuar to gorg bixbes feald is ·8· miels: and from the ·8· miell tree to gorges feld is ·2· miels and a qurter: and from Rowly Lien to the aboue faid feeld is a boute ·2· miels and a half the neraft waye as Sume think

·9· july ·92· the town had a meeting a Cording to warent and the Towen Choes Ensien John pearly Commesener to Joyen with the Selact men to tack a trew valewation of the esteat of the Towen a cording to Lawe

Leftenant pearly and John pebody fener have payed to Rowly the three pounds of pay that was deliuerad to them for the ues of the Town Rowley had it to Satisfy for tew years Salery dew to them by an a grement of the Vileg with them before thay would part with vs

[11] At a Lawful Towen meting hild in Boxford 15th of march ·92/3 the Towen Choes Leftanent Thomas parly to bee the modarator for that day: alfo Abraham Radington Constabul for the year enfewing voted÷ alfo Choes ·5· Selact men and there names bee as foleweth: John pebody fener Sargent John Ch * * Zecheus Cortes daniell Wood fener: Josaph Bixbee voted: alfo Leftenant Thomas pearly Commesiner for the year insewing alfo the Towen Choes Emien John pearly to farve af a Jureman for trials at naxt Cort at Ipswich and Thomas

Redington grandiurey for the year insewing also quarter mafter Tiler Samuel Simons be Chosen tithing men this year insewing also John Ames Servaier and John pebody Juner and Temothy dormen also Josaph pebody fener and mofes Tiler fene vewears and to fee that fwien bee wringed a Cording to Lawe: also corperal Thomas Andrus Clark of the market also John pebody fener Clark of the towen to enter votes of the towen from tiem to time: alfo voted by the Town that all our town Charges fhall bee raifed af foloweth that is to saye one quarter fhall bee layed a pon vacant land and one quarter part of eny land: and one half a pon heads and movebal esteats heads being valewad at twenty pounds a head in all fuch Town Reates voted also the Town Choes fevan men to bee a Commety to order the waye emproving the minestars farm and to order what a howes fhall bee a pon it at the presant if anney and what way to paye for the buelding of it and the names of the a bove Said Commety bee af foloweth John pebody enfien John pearly Samual Simonds fener Leftenant Thomes pearly quarter master Tiler: Corparel thomas hafen Eparam Cortis this work is to bee dun with in one year if the Commety doe a gree in macking of thair Report to the Towen.

at a Town meting hild in boxford the ·3· of July ·93· the Town Choes John Pebody senr to Sarue as a represantetive for the Town this Sasiens.

at a Lawful Town meting in Boxford the 15th of September ·93· Choes daniel wood modarater: and Leftenent pearly Thomas Andrus J * * * * Ames daniel black Thomas Radington to fee that Swien bee wringad a Cording to Law: alfo Sargent Chadduck Jury man for newbury Court:

at a lawful towen meting hild in boxford the ·31· of October ·93· the Towne Choes Enfien John pearly to gather what is rafinably and honestly dew from Robart Ames his esteat to his fon daniels Children and to ves al lawfull mens to obtaien that which is dew and to giue an acount to the Town that so it maye be disposed of for the faid daniel Ameses Children Voted

also the town Chos Leftenant Thomas p * * * * as a represantetive for the town this next Sit * *.

[12] At a Legal Town meting houlden in Boxford * * * the Town Choes Enſien pearly moderator for the day and alſo (vote)d that uacent land ſhould not bee rated this year to anney * * Charges in Boxford: ·2· that thos that doe hear the word of (God) despanſed at Topſfeeld should this year pay to the menistry thaier the sum of eaighteen pounds one thord of it in Siluer money * not to Reat Uacant Land So high as wos a greead a pon

At a Lawfull Town meting hild in Boxford the 13th of march 1693–4 the Town Choes Corperal Thomas Andrus moderator for the day: Voted: alſo John pebody ſener Town Clerk: Voted: alſo John Kimball Conſtable for the year inſewing voted alſo The town Choes five ſelact men for the year inſewing and thair names be as foloweth Leftenent Thomas Pearly: Corporel Thomas hazen * arter master Tiler william foster ſener: Epharam Cortes Voted: alſo John pebody ſener Comesiner for the year inſewing voted: alſo william pebody and John Andrus Saruaier[s] for the year in sewing: also Thomas Radington and Josaph haill be Chosen fenc vewars for the yer inſuing also Epharam Smith and moses Tiler Juner be Choſen to loock after horses for the year inſewing: alſo John Stiels grandJure and Josaph pebody ſener Jureman for nex * rt at Epswich: alſo Ensien John pearly and Abraham Radington Juner tithing men

At a Lawfull Town meting holden in Boxford the ·24· of April ·94· the Town Choes John pebody ſener moderator for the daye: voted

the Town Voted that the Town of Boxford Should build a meting hous in Conuenient time therty fouer foout Squear and eaighten foout Stud betwen gointes also to build and finniesh this meting hous with in the speac of two years after the deat hear of dated the ·24· of April ·94.

At a Lawful towne meting houlden in Boxford the ·14· of May ·94· the Towne Choes Ensien * * ly moderator for the day: and by Reson of defaranc they did no moer that day

At a Lawfull Town meting houlden in Boxford the ·26· of July ·94· the town Choes ·3· men for aſſesars for this year and thair names bee as foloweth: John Pebody ſener daniell wood ſener and Josaph Andrus * * thay b

all ſworn a Cording to Law John Pebody was ſworn * * nathan Corwin Esquier and daniel wood and Josaph Andrus was ſworn * * John pebody Clark of the Town as attest John Pebody Clark:

[**13**] Josaph Andrus Conſtable of Boxford brought a resaight from m^r^ Tailer trasurer for the year ·93· of fifty pounds ·19 Shillings which is peart of the Towns aſeſments for the year ·93·

as attest John Pebody Clark Keper of the Town Boock:

Resaiued of m^r^ Josaph Bixbe Constabell of Boxford Eight pounds Eleven Shillings and two penc by discount the 1^st^ of June 1694 being the full of the twenty fouer thowsent pound Reat of the Said Town of Boxford I say reſaued for m^r^ Jimes Taylar Treſurer this is a trew Cope of a resaight which the Constable Josaph Bixbe brout from the Trasurer as attest John pebody Clark

·28· June ·94· deliuerad to Sargent Chadduck of the towns money by order of the selact men for poudr and ſhot the ſumbe of —09 —03 —02

30^th^ June ·94· Resaiued of Sargent Chadduck one hundred and twelve pound of bullets bages and all and three hundred flints which Coomes to two pound ten shillings —02 —10 —00

also a ſmall barel of powder barel and powder and bringing Coms to —04 —14 —00

also hee deliuerad to mee the seame day in Silver the ſume of —01 —18 —08 as witnes my hand John Pebody Town Clark for Boxford

·6· of octobr ·94· layed out in pouder and Shot and bullets and bringing —08 —19 —8

Reſaived of John Kimbol Constable of Boxford 15^th^ of nouember ·94: 03 —11 —5

Resaived of John Kimbol Constabel of Boxfor[d] ·27·^th^ of desambr 94 01 —00 —0

Resaived of Constable Kimbol for the powder Reate in Silur —00 —13 —4

Resaived of Constable Kimball for the pouder Reat in Silver 01 —08 —0 2 fabruary 96/7

all that I haue Resaived is caſt up att 15 —15 —11

9 desambr 1701 Resaued of Constabel Kimbol in Siluer for the powdr Rat —11 —00

Resaived of m^r^ daniel wood Constable of Boxford

twenty five pounds thorten Shillings and sixpenc in full of two Rates a mounting to ·25[l] 13[s]—6[d]: by James Tailer Tresurer: may ·28· 1696 this is a trew Cope as attest John pebody Clark of Boxford.

Boston may 26[th] 1697: Resaived of mr Thomas andrus Constabel of Boxford twenty sevan pounds in part of a warent for fifty fouer pounds Resaived for m[r] James Tailer Trasurer Resaived by Jaremy Allin boock kepar as attest John pebody

·14· Augost .96. dilevared to quartermaster Tiler of the town Stock of poudr and bullets and flintes: ten pound of poudr thirty pound of bullets and ·50· flintes and hee is to keep this part of the Town stok teall the Selact men fee Caues to lodg it in fum other place as attest John pebody Town Clark

[**14**] At a Lawfull Town meting hild in Boxford the 4[th] of desambar ·94· the Town Choes John pebody moderator for the presant meting: also voted by the major peart of the Town was that the Town of Boxfor[d] fhal paye to the menistry of Tipsfeld this year ·94· the sum of Eaighten pound on thord part of it Silver money provoided thay seat us a cordingly as thay doe themsealves which was thair promies

At a Lawful Town meting hild in Boxford the ·22· of Jenewary 94/5 the town Chos Samuel Simonds sener moderator for the meting Voted: also the Town Chos the place for to set the meting hous in and the place is betwen william pebodyes hous and gorg bixbes hous as thay Can agree with the ouenars of the land the town firs voted to fiend this plac a bove said by a vote: of the town: Josaph Andruf and fevral others entered thair Conterary desant a gainst the place a bove named for sum Resans thay had

At a Lawful Town meting held in Boxford the ·29· of Jenewary· 94/5 and first wee Choes daniel wood moderatar for the presant meting voted: also the Town Choes ·5· men to be a commety to carey on the worck of bulding the meting hous in the Town of Boxford a Cording to thair beait discrasion emprouing men in our owne town if thay may bee obtained rasanebly also to agree with the ouener of the land wher the meting hous shall Stand: and the

men Chosen to bee this Commety a bove Sad bee af foloweth Thomes Andrus: Ensien John Pearly John Pebody quarter master Tiler Thomas hazen:

At a legal Town meting houlden ‖in Boxford‖ the 12th of march 1694/5

first the Town Choes ‖Corparal‖ Josaph Bixbe moderator for the meeting voted

·2· the town Choes Sargent John Chadduck Constabel for the year insewing

3ly the town Choes fiue Selact men ‖and to be assesars‖ and thair names bee af foloweth Ensien John pearly quarter mafter Tiler: Corperal Josaph Bixbee John Andrus Corperal Josaph pebody: voted: and John pebody Clark: also Abraham Redington Juner and Josiah Bridges fervaiers of high waies: also Josaph Andrus and Epharem Smith and John Ames and moses tiler Juner fenc vevers for the year in sewing voted: also Leftenant pearly grand Jurey and daniell wood fener Jury of trials also the Town Choes ·5· men to meet with Topsfeld men to agree with them if thay Can: a bout the satling of thair bounds with our town in places wher thay and our toun Joyen to gather and if this Commety a bove Chosen Cannot a gree with Topffeld Commety in Sattiling the bounds betwen them and wee whear it is yet to goe: then the a bove sad Commety is to mack Retern to the Town that fo other methords may bee emproued for the Satteling of our bounds: the names of the Commety bee as followeth: Ensien John perly Leften Thomas pearly Samuel Simonds fenr Corparal Thomas Andrus * * * * John pebody: also John pebody to get Coppies ‖at the towens cost‖ of the general[1]

[15] * * * * * * * * meting hild in * * * * * * the Towen Choes John Pebody modarator for the day

2 the Town Choes John pebody to sarue as thair reprasentitive at the grate and genaral Court to begin at boston on the ·28· of this enstant may

also the Town Choes the Saem Commety to Settel bounds with all others that Joien a pon us in all places that wee Choes to agree with (Each) Conserning thair lien

[1] Torn off.

with us: and thair names bee as foloweth Ensien John pearly John pebody Leftenant Thomas pearly Thomas Andrus and Samuel Simonds voted as attest John Pebody

At a Lawful Town meting hild in Boxford the ·29· of July ·95·

the Town Choes Ensien John pearly moderatior [for] the day: also Choes Left * * Thomas pearly Commesiner for this presant year: also the town Choes A * * * Radington to furue a pon the Jury of trials next Court at newbery v(oted): also the Town Choes John Eams to mack a pound and to set it by the * * near Josaph heals hovs and hee ‖the Sad hale‖ to bee the pound keepar for the presant voted

At a lawfull Town meting hild in Boxford the 9th of desamber the town Choes Sammuel Simonds moderator for the meeting V(oted) and the Selact men declared that the grounds of the meeting was to a low of such billes of Chearg as wear by Law and Reson a lowed sevral wear offerad but only one allowed to Edward phelps of forty * * also the Town voted to paye to Rowly the twenty shillings ‖yerly‖ yt is yerly dew to (them).

At a Lawfull town meting holden in Boxford the tenth of march 169(5) *

the Town Choes william pebody moderator for the presen(t) meting Voted also daniel wood is for the year ensewing chosen Cansta(b)el Voted the Selact men ‖and assesars‖ bee as foloweth: John pebody william pebody Thomas A * * * Jonathan foster Jonathan Bixbe bee chosen Selact men for the year insewing also mosis Tiler Juner and Zacheus Cortes bee Chosen Seruaiers for the year * * * * Ebennezar Stiels and Thomas pearly Juner bee chosen fenc vewars this year * * John Ames is Chosen Jury ‖man‖ of trialf this nex Court at Ipswich in march * * * el Simonds is Chosen grand Jury man for the year in ſewing voted * * town Choes Captain wicom to asest and healp our Commety in all * * tyes thay may meet with all in satteling our bounds with all towns * * * pon and also doe agree to Satesfy Capten wicom in Reson for * * * will bee perswaded to half us in that a faier voted: Sarue * * * Town voted that the Selact men this year shall call all the former constabel(s) that

have been in our town to giue an a Count what thay haue dun with the money that wos ouer layed in each mans Rate for the years thay sarved that so it may bee desposad of for (the benefit) of the town: Voted: also voted that gorg bixbe shall have the vse of the parsenag medow this year in sewing and he to pay for it what * * * * also the Town voted that no man shall medall with * * * * *ing to the parsanig farm with out (leave) from the * * * * also the Town Choes Corperal Josaph[1] * * * *

[16] * * names u * * * nder * * * * * * * * * of July 1696 in ſetteling the boundes * * n Boxford * the propriators of the farmes att wils hill namely E * * *ns and Esqier balingemes formerly Called peculers * the bounds bee as foloweth: a tree marked by the Revar * ut forty Rods a boue the Indian bridg and from * c a pon a norwest Cors to a heap of Stones a littel * * d william waies hous: and from thenc a pon a northw * * * s to a heap of stones by pout pond broock: and so from thenc a pon the seam Cors to a forked whit Oack tree which is now down and a heap of stones in the Roome of it and from thenc northerly to a Rock in beech broock whear the broockes meet and from thenc a pon a northwesterdly Cours to the whit Ocke tree marcked: and from thenc a pon the ſame Cors to a Crooked whit Oack tree marked with Bee.

Boxford Commety was Ensien John pearly and Corperal Thomas Andrus and Samuell Simonds.

the propriators of the a boue s^d farmes wear Thomas fuller ſener and Thomas fuller Juner and Thomas Wilkins: as attest John pebody Clark.

* of fabewary 96/7 the Selact men of boxfor(d) Called the Conſt * * a Rackning for money that wear ouear laied in each mans * * * fouer of them did apper to Raccon namly Josaph Bixbe * haram Cortes Abraham Radington John Kimbol and the ſela * * be Satisfiad with the a Counts and doe fiend John Kimbol in the Towns deat - 2^l · · 9^s· and doe order him to paye to Ab * * *y one pound ·4· Shillings for parsons that wear ouer R * * * year which wos not Just: thorow mistakes: and to Jo

[1] Torn off.

* * * * be .6$^{s}$-8$^{d}$-: and to John pebody ·18$^{s}$· 4$^{d}$·: for the Ves of * * * * have payed to Josaph Bixbe 16$^{s}$ for a Reat that hee * * * Josiah Bridges when hee was Constabel in ·91· and * * * Recover the ·16$^{s}$· of s$^{d}$ bridges he is to Retorn it t * * * wee doe fiend the Town to bee in deat to Epharam Co * * 6$^{s}$-10$^{d}$ for pearsons that wear Reated which could not * * * witnes our hands the Salact men of Boxford

John pe * * *
Thos An * * *
Jono * * *
will * * *
* * * * *

a boue s$^{d}$ John Kimbol hath payed to the a bove s$^{d}$ Abraham Radington the ·24· Shillings as is above * * * Selact men then in being as attest John * * * * * * *

[17] * * * * * * * * Thomas Andrus Constabel for the year * * * * pebody is Chosen Town Clark for the year * * Chos the Selact men for the year in sewing and also * the same men for assesars for the year in Sewing * * names bee as foloweth Corperal Josaph bixbe and * * Andrus william pebody Sargent Chadduck * * * as pearly Juner thes bee to Sarue for the year in ſewing * william foster sener grandJury for the year insuing Josaph heayel searu on the Jury of trials at next Coart at Ipswich

Thomas Andrus is Chosen selare of waits and mesuers Samuel Simons ſen$^{r}$ and John Ames ſervaier for the year in * * Thomas hazen and Josaph pebody senr fenc vewars for the yer insewing * osis Tiler sener and Thomas Radington tithing men for this year.

the town have Voted to Exsapt of Captin goulds and m$^{r}$ Endicots farm: if anney men will bee att * * rst and paiens to precuer them to bee layed to our * * by petesining to the genaral Court to retorn them * * hat if anney men will bee at Charges to petesion * * * * enaral Court to obtaien them and doe Recover them * * * will bee at all the Cost and Charges that * * expanded but if thay Cannot obtain one of * * * thay that doe spend thair time and money * * * it them sealves unles the Town doe forther act * *

The Town have Voted that thair shal bee a pound S * * * * Timothy dormens or Joseph pebodyes houesen * * bee Seat up by anney that will goin to gather to * it at the Towens Cost and Charges

* l town meting hild in Boxford the Eaighteenth of may ·97· * hoes John Andrus moderator for the day

Choes John pebody to farue as a Represantetive att the gr * * * * * rt to bee ceapt and hild the ·26· of this presant month.

[18] * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * william foster to tack notes of anney *dis* * * * * by Reson of our disagreing about that wee * * * * *

* 2· of march ·96/7: the Selact men of Boxford whic * * * * n the year ·96· haue layed out a tow[n] high way from the training place to the norweaſt end of thair town beginning att the training feeld and So a long the path by Ab * * Redingtons feeld to the wedow Stie[l]ses new feeld and ſo (along) the path to Could water medow Swamp and ſo ouer the Swamp and a long the path to Samuel pickards new (feeld) now in the posasion of Jonathen and william foster from the East end of that feeld to the East end of medow pien Swamp and from thenc one a norwest Cors on the South Sied of a great valley and Swamp *Stn* * * Andover Road to Ipswich: not very far from Jo * Tilers feeld and ſo a long Andouer Road to Sarg * Chadduckes Corner of his feeld and from thenc * young moses Tilers bearn and so a long the path to nathaniell pebodyes hous and so in to a way the proprietars of m^r nelſons great farm have layed for thair nesesary Ves

and from the Training field to Thomas pebodyes hous is * * a half to the beast of our Remambranc if wee wear n *

[19] At a lawful Town meting hild in Boxford the 10 of may ·98· the Town Choes John pebody moderater for the day ·2· the Town Choes John pebody to sarve this year af a Represantetive for the town of Boxford ·3· that the above S^d pebody shall Ves all ſevill means to Recouer our names a gaien which wee haue lost by misinformation in Signeſiing that wee did not doe our duty in the maintaining of the minnistrey also to petesion the Court

for the money that we payed that year by Reson of that misinformation moer then was our Just and Eaquel proportion Compeared with other Towns next to us. also to petesion the genaral Court for mister Endicoots farm and Captien gould farm for to paye dewty to Boxford to which Town wee think thay doe properly belong to: being wonc giueen to Rowly by the Court and the Cost of the petesion to be at the Towens Charg

At a lawfull Town meeting hild in Boxford the Eai[g]th of Septem 1698 the Town Choes Thomas hassen moderator and Choes Leftenant Thomas pearly to Sarve as a Juryman the next Court at newbury

The Mark of Luke Hovey Jun$^{r}$ for his Cattel and other Creturs is as followeth (viz) a Croop of the Right Ear & a hole threw the Same Ear Entred May the ·14$^{th}$ 1739

[**20**] At a Lawful town meting hild in Boxford the ·3$^{d}$· of Jenewary 98/9 The Town Choes Sargent hazen moderator for the day Voted

·1· the Tow[n] Voted to Choes 5 men to bee a Commety to Carey on the work of bulding and finnishing of our meting houes ·2· it is also Voted that Euery man in the Town shall have liberty to doe as much work in bulding and finneshing of the meting hous as will Come to thaier Shear Exsepting the money peart and theas 5 men shall Seat the pries that euery man ſhall have for the work that hee shall doe a bout the meeting hous ·3· that this meeting hous shall bee mead fit for to bee Raised by the 10$^{th}$ of June nex inſewing: also to bee finnished by the first of Jenewary next insewing or Sowner if it may bee Conveniently so dun

4 that theas ·5· men that bee our Commety to Carey on the meting hous shall have ·3· Shillings a day from the first of march to the first of novembr: and then half a Crown a day teell the first of march following: and thes ·5· men Chosen for our Commety to Carey on the meting hows thair names bee as followeth Ensien John pearly Corperal Thomas Andrus Sargent Thomas heazen Corperal daniel wood and Josaph heall be the Commety aboue s$^{d}$- 5$^{th}$· the Town have agred and voted that the Selact men for the time beeing shall mack a reat or Reats for to Raies money as need shall Requier from tiem to time for to

Carey on the work of finnishing the meting hous tacking thair deraction from the Commety how much thay shall Rais from tim to time voted

The Selact men of Boxford in the year 1698 the ·5th of Awgost mad a Reat of twenty one pound one Shillien and ·3d· or thaier a bouts and delivered it to william wotson Constabel of Boxford and ordered him to paye ·18l of said Reat to the Country tresurer and the Reast of it to Josaph haill for the Ues of the Town: as attest John pebody one of them and Town Clark

the Selact men a bove sd mead a nother Reat sum time in Jenawery folowing which doth a mount to the sumb of 30l-14s-07d or thair a bouts and orderad the Constabel william wotson to pay thoirty pounds of it to The County Tresurer and the ouer plush to deliver to the selact men for the Ves of the Town as attest John Pebody Town Clark and one of the Selact men for the year 1698· in the Town of Boxford

also the selact men of Boxford mead a Town Reat the ·24· of fabewary 1698/9 which Reat a mounted to the sume of fouerten pound Eaightten Shillings and ten penc and orderad the Constabel william watson to gather Sd Reat and deliver it to the Selact men then in being for the ves of the Town also to make up his accounts with the Selact men by the tenth of September next folowing as attes John pebody one of the Selact men and Town Clark

This last Reat was deliuerad to Samuel Simonds to gather becaes mr wotson had neglacted it and pledad much infermity so that the whol Reat was in danger to be lost: whearfoer the Selactmen took the list from sd wotson and writ it over a gaien Every mans Just * m in a nother sheet of Paper just as thay wear in mr watsons list and deliverad this list to mr Samuel Simonds the then Constabel of Boxford

[21] At a legal Town meting hild in Boxford the 3d of fabewary 1698-9

first The Town Choes Ensien pearly moderator for the day

alfo the Town Choes five men to bee a Commety to agree with workmen to buld and finish a meting hous in

the Town of Boxford and to mack a galery in it and a pulpit as good as topsfiles and mak seats both for the lower Rouem and galeries ſofisiant for the wholl hous

Sacondly the Town did agree volentarery and vnanemusly did Vot to Raies money to paye the work men that the Commety a boue s^d shall agree with to buld and finnish our meting hous and Raies money as much as will bee needfull to paye the work men for bulding and finnishing of the meting hows: and what money is needfull the Town doth agree to Raies at three times: the first payment is to bee the twentieth of may next: and the Sacond payment is to bee by the next Cresmus after the deat hear of and the third payment to bee when the whol work is fully finnised and the Town to bee att the Charges of Raiesing the meting hous and to satesfy the Commety for what Charges thay shal nasasareyly bee att in discharging thair trust Reposad in them and the Commety that the Town have choes att this tiem bee as foloweth Josaph Andrus Corperal Josaph Bixbe Corperal daniell Wood John Eams and Zecheus Cortes and thay bee not to promies a boue Six Scoer pound which is acording to what was offerad and to bee payed att three destinkted payments as a boue s^d: voted.

At a legal Town meting hild in Boxford the 14^th of march 98/9 first the Town Choes Corperal Josaph Bixbee modarator for the day: 2· Clark Simonds is Choſen Conſtable for the year insewing voted ·3· the selact men bee as foloweth Lef^tt pearly John pebody John Androus John Ames william pebody voted for the year insewing and to bee assesars ·4· william foster Sener is Chosen tithing man for the year insuing alſo have Choes Ebennezer Tiler Thomas Wilkins Abraham Radington Servaiers of hy waies for the year in ſewing ·5· Thomas Radington and John Stiels fenc Vewars this year, also Epharam Cortis is Chosen to sarue on the grand Jurey this yer: also Josiah Bridges is Chosen to Sarve on the Jury of trials att next Court to be houlden att Epswich after the deat hear of Voted also John pebody is Chosen Town Clark for the year insewing also the Town Choes ·5· men to be a Commety to fiend the moest sutabel place to set our meting hous in and the names of the men bee as

foloweth Insien Juett Captin greenlef Captin goodhew Captin Asgood and doctor dean then saveral being gone wee came to Contrevart a bout the legallety of such a work to be dun ·2· ouers in the night when many was gon: yet them that wear leaft did prosed to Chous ·5· men to be informers of the s^d^ Commety and thayer in be Leften perly Sargent Chadduck Josaph Andrus Zacheus Cortis and John pebody

16^th^ may ·99· the Town Choes John pebody to sarve as a Representative for the year ·99· also to manieg thair petesion for the two farmes that did belong to gouernor Endicot and Zecheus gould

[**22**] At a legal Town meting hild in Boxford the 19^th^ of June 1699 the town Choes Corperal Josaph Bixbee moderatar for the day

At a legal Town meting hild in Boxford the 18^th^ day of Septembr 1699: the Town Choes John Andrus moderator for the day: allfo moses Tiler to sarve as a Juryman next Court at newbery alfo the Town Choes five men to bee a Commety to determen a pon the most sutabelles place to seat our meting hous in for to a Comadat our Towen for the most Conveniency of the town in Jenaral the names of the Commety be nehamyah Jueat Captin Rayment docter dean decon noulton Sargent Epharam Stevens.

At a Town meting hild in Boxford the ·22· of September 99: the Town Choes John Andrus moderrator for the meting: also the Town voted to stand to the detarmenation of the Commety that was Chosen on the Eaight-tenth day of this Enstant Septembr or the mager peart of them in a greeing a pon and stating of a place whear our meting hous shall stand: also voted to Satesfy the a bove s^d^ Jentil men for thaier paiens in Reson and the Town Choes Leftenant pearly and Corperal Thomas Andrus to Enviete the a bove s^d^ gentilmen for this servis and the 14^tenth^ of march ·98/9· the Town have Choes Leftenent pearly Sarent Chadduck Josaph Andrus Zecheus Cortis and John pebody to inform the a bove s^d^ Commety how the Town lyeth and for lenth and bradth

·27· of April ·99· the Selact men of Boxford mead a Reat for the Charges of the meting hows amounting to

the sumbe of : 31$^{l}$—08—08· as the Country Reat is Raised : also the seam men mead a Reat Containing : 10$^{l}$—19—03· at the Seam tiem and Raised it on vacant land lying in our town ship and deliverad both the a bove s$^{d}$ Reats to Constabel Simonds to gather and deliver the money to Corperal wood : af attest John pebody Clark

in Augost ·99· the Selact men mead a Reat of 19$^{l}$—10$^{s}$—00 and did deliver it to Constable Simonds and ordered him to pay Eighteen pound of it to deliver to the Contry tresurer and the Reast to deliver to the Selactmen for the ues of the Towne as attest John pebody on of the Selactmen and Town Clark

·22· desambr ·99· the selact men mead a Reat of 38$^{l}$ — 12 — 00 to paye the Town deats and deliver it to Constabel Simonds to gather and ordered him to deliver the money to Corperal wood and John pebody as attes John pebody

the Selact men of Boxford mead a Town Reat the ·29· of desambr 1699 : amounting to the sume of ·38· pound ·12· or thair a boutes and orderad the constabel to Ceary ·30· pound of it to Corperal daniel wood and ·8· pound 12$^{s}$ to Jhon pebody for the ues of the towne as attest John Pebody

The Commety Chosen the ·18$^{th}$· day of Septembr ·99· to Steat a plac to set our meting hous in Came on the ·3$^{d}$· and on the forth day of october 1699 and a Cordingly vewed both the plases nominat to them by the in formers and have shewed thair opinion of the plac which they did think most Conueniant for the Town in genarall to set a meting hous in and hear is a Copey of thair a ward in that matter as foloweth wee whose names are subscribed being Chosen by the towne of Boxford a Commety to detarmine vpon the moest sutabele Place to set thair meting hous in to accomedat s$^{d}$ towne in genaral as apperath by thair Town Voat brought to s$^{d}$ subscribers by Leftenent pearly and Corpral Thomas Andrus wee being meatt a pon the third and forth daye of Octobr ·1699· att the hous of s$^{d}$ pearlyes wear attendad by the Commety appointed by this Towne for information how the Towne lyeth and the inhabitanc seatad to wit Leften pearly Sargent Chadduck Josaph Andros Zecheus Cortis and Leften

John pebody who gave us full Information with Respact to the premisies as weal as meny others persons of s^d towne whoe wear presant which after hering all the debates and pleas pro & Con: with Respact to the promises that the opisit parties mead: vewing of the s^d places offered for our Confedarations with Respact to ye setting of s^d hous wee haue Concludad and detarmined that s^d meting hous will stand most Conveniant to accomedat s^d Towne in Genarill on a small hill in the Land of Abraham and Thomas Radington whear a stump stands with stoens layed a pon it vpon the northerly sied of the thorn bushes and meting of two waies: which stump and stones wear shewed to us by s^d Thomas Radington: In testimoney that it is our determination with Respact to the premises wee haue hear unto set our hands the day and year a bove written:

Nehamiah Jewett
William Rayment
Philemon dean
Nathaniell Knoulton

this is a trew Copey taken out of the Enftrument drawen up by s^d Commety to be thair determination Conserning the most Sutable plac for to accomedat the Town in Genarell as attest John Pebody who copeiad it out Town Clark

Whear af the Town of Boxford have Chosen a Commety to Steat a place to feat our meting hous in: and a Cordingly the Commety have been vewing the places proposad to them by the informars and have also detarmined a pon a place near to the thornbushes uppon the Land that now is in the posasion of Abraham Radington and Thomas Radington and thay both lovingly and freely have given grantted and doe by thes presants give grant and Confearm to the Town of Boxford a parsel of Land for the ves of the Town for to seat thair meting hous on so long as the Town shall have ocation to Emprove the said land for a meting hous to stand vppon the said land the first bounds is a tree wich is Ensien dormans Corners bounds and so northwardly fiften Rod to a smal whight oack marked from thenc Eastwardly ten Rods to a grea[t] Rock with stons layed a pon it: and from thenc South-

wardly thorten Rod and a half to a Read oack tree marked: and from thenc Eaight Rods westwerdly to the first bounds: and this a bove said land lyeth a Joyning a pon the twalve Rod broad Road which Runneth from the Thorn bushes to the other Road which lyeth from Andover to Topsfild: and for the trew performanc of what is a boue written wee the a bove said Abraham Radington and Thomas Rading[ton] doe biend our sealves our haiers Exsecotars administrators and assiens not to molest the Town so long as the Town shall have ocation to emprove the s^d land for a meting hous: and in testimony of what is a bove written wee the a bove s^d Radingtons have seat tow our hands this twenty-thord of october ·1699·

witnes
Joseph Byxbe[1]
John Andrew[1]

Abraham Redington[1]
Thomas Redington

At a legal Towne meting hild in Boxford the Eaith day of desamber 1699

1. the Towne Choes Josaph hale moderator for the day

2. the Towne voted that the Selact men now in being Shall Call all the Constabels to an account that have not yet giveen an a count of all the money layed in thair saveral Rates deliverad to them by the Selact men Respactively in thair saveral years: it is to be vnderstod that all the Constabels that have not clerad thair accounts and payed the money whear thay have ben orderad by the selact men:

also the town have Choes Zecheus Cortis and John Eames for Colactars to demand and gather all the money that the Selact men of Boxford have assesed and layed a pon men liveing out of our town for land lying with in our town which thay that ouen such land doe Refues to pay with of Sewt: also fuch men as live with in our town that Refues to paye what is layed a pon them for thair vacant land that is Rated to the Charge in bueldding of our meting hous in Boxford.[2]

[1] Autographs.
[2] This paragraph was the eight lines crossed out in the original and referred to in the second paragraph below.

Aalso the Town of Boxford have voted for and mead chois of Zecheus Cortis and John Eames for Colacters and the Town doth Emprove them and also hear by Empower them to gather and Resaive of the sevaral sums of money that is lavied by waie of Reat apon persons that have vacant Land in thair land lying with in the Township of Boxford wich is Raised for to discharg the Charges arising for bulding and finnishing of a meting hous in Boxford also the Town doth give them full power to sew for and Recover of anney person or persons that shal Ether neglact or Refues to pay thair several Sumbes of money assesed on them by the selact men of Boxford both of persons liveing with in our Town also the a bove said Cortis and Eames be hear by inpoward to sew for and prosecut anney person or pearsons that thay Shal have ocation to Commenc anney Suet or Sutes against from Court to Court teall the Caues or Caueses bee Endid and what money thay shal gather or Resaive of pearsons for Reats as a bove s[d] thay bee hear by orderad to deliver to Corperal daniel Wood for the ves of the Town to wards the meting hous Charges in boxford

thes ·8· liens a bove that stand Crosed wear worded by the tow Colectors a bove named and when they had Consedarad weal of them they them selves did not liek to have them stand as thair orders to goe by in that servis but had them Crosed out becaues thay wear not worded to thair miends and then worded the folowing orders to stand for the Town act to impower them in the discharg of thair offis of gathering all the money of persons in Towen and out of towen that wear in the Reat deliverad to them to gather as attest John pebody Town Clark

according to a Town voat the Selact men sent to call the Constabels to a Racning and have Racned with Constabel wotson and fiend him 01[l]—04[s]—7[d] behiend of which money we have giveen him ·6[s]· 7[d] for his trubel he hath bee[n] at and wee have ordred him to pay Eaighten shilling to John pebody for the ves of the Towne: also Eaight shilling and six penc dew from Constable watson to the Towen for so much that hee gatherad of a Town Reat deliverad to him and hath deliverad the Reat to the selact men agaien this ·22· of desamber ·1699· on the

Condesion he pay the whol sumes of money to the a bove said pebody

the 12th of march 1699/1700: first the Town Choes E[n]ſien hazen moderator for the day Voted

allſo the Tow[n] Choes Josaph haill Constabel for the year ensuing voted also the selact men and assesars bee as foloweth Ensien Pearly Sargent Josaph Bixbee Josaph Andrus Josiah Bridges and Corperal Josaph Pebody bee selact men the yer insuing: also william foster Thomas Rading[ton] Corperal Kimbol bee Chosen Tithing men: for the year in Sewing: also the Town Choes John Stiels moses Tiler and Thomas wilkens and david wood bee Chosen Servaiers of hy waies for the yer in sewing: also Abraham Radington and John Buswell fenc vewars voted: also Corperal daniel wood is Chosen grand Jury man for the year insewing: also Timothy dorman to sarve on the Jury of trials this nex Court at Ipswich

also the Town voted that the vacant land Reat that is deliverad to Zecheus Curtis and John Eames for to gather shall bee payed forth with: which Reat was mead the ·29th of desamber 1699

att a Legal Town meting hild in Boxford the ·8th· of may 1700: the Town Choes Leftenant pearly and John pebody to searve as Represantius this year in sewing and to searve by torns one att a time voted: also that John pebody shall attend to manieg the petesion lying in Court thow hee stay noe longer which hath a promis of a hearing the sacond fryday of next sesions and to bee allowed by the Town what money hee shal Expend in procuring of Copies of Records to mack apper our Just writes a Cording to the genaral Courtes grants both tow Ipswich and Rowly from which Towens wee did both proseed oreganally and whot other Charges shal bee needful in the manigment of our petesion now lying in Court

wee whoes names are vnder written being Chosen by the Town of Rowly on the one part and by the village of Rowly on the other peart to a gree abovt a parting liene betwixt the Town of Rowly and the Villiag being meet to gather the seventh of July 1685: do agree as foloweth that the middel bound shall bee whear the foout Path Esueth out of the Cart path not far ofe the bridg going ouer the great medow and from the said middel bounds

to a forked whit oack neear the medow formerly layed out to Elder Rainer being a bound of that peart of the said medoo that feall to Captin whippel one a devision: and is also the Corner bound of a persil of land layed out to Ezecal northen being by Estemation a bout forty acors and so going on the Same liene Straight to Ipswich lien and from the a bove said tree of a Straight lien to the South weast Corner of the three thowsand acors which is a whit oake marked with ·R· and I and so from the Said tree north ward on a lien betwixt the three thowsand acors and land layed out to mistris Rogers and John pickard teall you Come to a whit oake marked with ·S· K ·I· being the Corner bound of John pickards land standing in the lien betwixt bradforth and the vileg: wee forther agree that the inhabitance of the village shall be free from all Reats for time to Come to the Town of Rowly Exsepting twenty shillings in silver to bee payed by Josaph Bixbee sener John pebody william foster Samuell Simonds and mosis tiler yearly to anney of the Commety whiel thay have no orthodox minister setled in the village and forther it is agreead that all the Coman land lying with in the village undeuided shall Remaien to belong to the town of Rowly Exsepting the fearm Commenly called the ministers farme with in the villeag: and anney thing that is dew to the Country for land lying in the villiag is to bee paied by the in habitants of the villeage in Comformation of what is a bove written both pearties have seat tow thair hands the day and year a bove spesified

| | |
|---|---|
| Ezecal Jueat | Josaph Bixbee |
| John hopkins | John Jonson |
| John layton | John Pebody |
| Robart Eames | Samuel plates Juenr |
| | Samuel Simonds |
| this is a trew Copey taken out | Ezecall northen |
| of the Enstrument of a greement | william foster |
| betwen Rowly and the villiag in | daniell wicom |
| the day that Rowly seat the villiag | mosis Tiler |
| thair bounds a cording as the | John Trumboll |
| general Court did order | Stecphen myheall |

as attest John pebody Town Clark for Boxford

wee whose names are vnder written being appointed by

the Towne of Rowly may the 11th 1699 to Impower the Towne of Boxford to settell Bounds with the Town of Salem Topsfild Andover and Bradford or aney other that the Township of Rowly formerly granted waf Bordering apon wee do fully and Absolutly Grant and give to the Towne of Boxford as full Power to Settell anney bounds or Run any Lien or lines with anney Towne or Townes farme or farmes that was formerly Adjoyning to the bounds of the Towne of Rowly befoer that Boxford had the grant of a Township and what Power wee formerly had or still have: we Resigne vp our sole power to Boxford Towne to transact in anney such besines as if wee our Sealves wear actuelly Possesad of said Township of Boxford as formerly wee wear: alwaies Resarving to our sealues the Comen land that lyeth in the village vndevided as may appeare by an a greement bearing deat the seventh of July one thowsend six hundred and Eaighty five and the payment of the twenty Shillings per annem in Silver Exprased in sd agreement by Josaph Bixbe sener John Pebody William foster Samuell Simonds & mosies Tilealr sener & to bee paied by them to the Towne of Rowly or thaier orders whiel Boxford have an[1] otherdox minister setled a mongst them with the three pounds that will bee dew the saventh of July next and already orderad to Capten Wicom dated may 12th 1699: by daniell wicom Josaph Boyenton & Samuell plats of Rowly and Confirmed at a Legall meeting of the Towne of Rowly P an act of sd Town may 16th 1699: this is a trew Copy taken out of the Towne booke of Rowly as attest Josaph Bointon Clark for Rowly

this is a trew Copy of that Enstrewment that the Towne of Rowly gave to vs of Boxford syned and attested to by Josaph Bointon clark of the Towne of Rowly and copied out by John pebody as attest John Pebody Clark for Boxford

Wee whoes names bee hear to subscribed being appointed by Ipswich & boxford Respactively to preamilat the bounds beetwen sd townes met this day being the ·8th· of Aprill ·1700· and the folowing bounds are them which are the standing bounds beetwixt the sd Townes first begining at the Swamp Called the Ash Swamp whear thair

[1] "no"?

is a heap of Stones by a path sied vpon the weast Sied of $s^d$ Swamp: thenc Runing westwardly of ·$s^d$· swamp to a littel whit oack bush with a heap of stons a bout it: thenc Runing on the same lien to a heap of stons: thenc Runing on the same liene to two Read oack trees with Stones by them and sum Stones placed betwixt them: thenc Runing upon the same lien to a heap of Stons upon a Ridg by a medow sied Collad pearlyes meedow thenc Runing on the same lien to a heap of Stones in Leftenant Thomas Pearlyes fild that hath a walnut bush in the heap of Stones thenc to a lopt whit oack that is dead with stones a bout it thenc on the same lien to a makt Read oack with a heap of stones a bout it thenc on a straight lien to an appeltree in $L^t$ Thomas pearlys field as witnes our hands: Abraham how: John Pearlay: William howlet: Thomas pearlay: this is a trew Copey of the Retorn of the Commety that did sentel the bounds betwen Ipswich and Boxford so far as $s^d$ towns Joyen togather and sined thair doing thair in the ·$8^{th}$· of Aprill ·1700· as attest John pebody

Clark for Boxford

At a legall Towne meting hild in Boxford the ·21· of September 1700

·1· the Towne Choes Ensien Pearly moderator for the meeting:

·2· the Town Choes John Eames to Sarve on the Jury of trials next Court at newbery also Chos John Eames to mack a pound in that end of the Town whear hee liveath and seat it vp by quarster master Tilers bearn ‖or near to it in that Road‖: also the Town did appoint that thear should bee a nother pound mead and seat it vp betwen Corperal pebodyes hous and Timothy dormans hous ‖or in com other plas in that Road as may be conveniant‖ and have Choes John pebody to see that this pound bee mead by may nex also the Towne Choes Ensien pearly to see that thair bee a nother pound mead and seat vp by Josaph haiels hous ‖or near thairabouts‖ whear it is al Redy Voted to bee mead: thes three plases bee a lowed of by the Towen for the ‖Eas and‖ benifit of the whol and voted

At a legal Town meting hild in Boxford the ·$4^{th}$· of october 1700 the Towne voted to send Ensien John pearly ‖and‖ Clark Simons to inviet $m^r$ Simes $m^r$ persons $m^r$ Capen

m^r barnit: to come to our towen and to afoerd us thair halp in keeping a day of prayer to Seek the Lord for his blasing in our Colling of a minnister to dispenc the word of god amongst vs in Boxford: also the Towne Voted to satisfy thos men that shall Entertain the minestars ‖ & thair attendanc‖ : that shall Come to aford vs thair halp in the s^d day also the Towne Choes Ensien pearly Leftanent pearly Clark Simonds Sargent Andros and John pebody to bee a Commety to meet with a Commety sent by order of the genaral Court to vew the liens betwen Topsfild and Boxford: also to inform them as weall as thay Kean whear the liens betwen Topsfield and Boxford [are] or oute to bee a Cording to Court grant or otherwaies setled also to act in the Townes behalf what thay shall see needfull for the good of the Towne in that affaier a Cording to the trew intent of the genaral Courts order: voted

The selact men of Boxford being meat to gather on the 17^th day of July 1700 haue a greead that the hy way shall Contenew as it is Vesad for that End from the Road by william fosters feild a long to Rowly bouends near to a hill Colled tobacow pip hill as witnes our hands the selact men of Boxford

Josaph Bixbee
Josaph pebody
Josaph Andrus

this is a trew Copey of what was giveen in to bee | Recorded as attest John pebody ‖town‖ Clark for Boxford

wee the selact men of Boxford being meat to gather on the nienth day of September 1700 have a greead that a hy way shall ly and Contenew from the meting hous as straight as the ground will most Convenantly alow of to the vpperend of the medow that lyeth a littel way below the wedow pebodyes new mill and so over the broock to the bounds of the land betwen the wedow pebodyes land and Josaph heals land and so a long upon thair bounds to Andover hy way part upon the wedow pebodyes land and peart upon Josaph heals land: as witnes our hands the selact men of Boxford

John pearly
Josaph Bixbee
Josiah Bridges
Josaph pebody
Josaph Androus

this is a trew Copey of what was giveen in | to bee Recorded as attest John pebody town | Clark for Boxford

whear as the Commety have Ingined the Carpenders to fill our meting hous with seats as andover meting hous is filled and upon the townes desier the Commety have Relesad the Carpenders of that Oblygation as to seting of the meting hous and do leave it to the descration of Insien John pearly and Clark Samuell Simonds with the Carpenders to fill the meting hous with seats as thay shall see Caues to the towns beast advantag: This was agreead to and Voted by the Towne at a Town meting hild the ·4th· of october 1700 in Boxford new meting hous

The Selact men of ‖Boxford‖ Being met to gather on the ·17th· of July 1700: wee have a greead that the hy waye Shal ly and Contenu for that ves from frances Eallit his houes unto the mill path as it is now improved and as the trees aer marked and so one to Crooked pond broock and so on as the trees aer marked to the Eadg of the long plaien from thenc straight over sd plaien unto the fishing broock a littel a bove the pout hooel and so on to the Road Comming out of the feeld by Timothy dormans bearn sd Road to ly one peart vpon said dormans land and peart on Corperal Josaph pebodyes land and so on vnto the meting houes: as witnes our hands the selact men of boxford

this is a trew Copey of what was giveen | in to be Recorded as attest John Pebody | Town Clark for Boxford

John pearly Josaph Bixbe
Josiah bridges and
Josaph Andrus

At a legal Town meting hild in Boxford the 9th of Jenewary 1700/1701 the Town Choes Ensien pearly moderator for the day:

allſo the Town Voted to give an Envitation to mr Thomas Simes to bee our minister if it pleas god to inclien him to take vp with our invitation and what wee can give also the Towne have Choes Corperal daniel wood and Corperal Thomas pearly to goe to Cambridg and Carey the Towns Vot and declaer it to mr Simes and bring the Town his answer whether hee will Exsept of it or not or other wies:

also the Towne have Resaived the meting hous this day of the Commety and carpendars to full satisfaction a Cording to bargin:

At a legal Town meting hild in boxford the 15th of

Jenewary 1700/1701: the Town Choes Sargent Thomas Andrus moderator for the meeting: also the Town voted to Choues a Commety to treeat with the Indians a bought thaier demand of money for our Town being with in the tract of land the Indians have claimed to beelong to the Sagemoer of aggowam which also thay have proved thay bee the grand Children of the s^d^ Saggamoer: the Commety chosen for this sarvis bee as folow

Ensien pearly Leftenant pearly John pebody Ensien heazen Josiah bridges the Toun haue agreead and voted that this Commety ‖or the major part of them‖ have full power to a gree with the Indians in order to thair demand both for quantety of money and for the time when it shall bee payed also have voted to levye and Raise the money preporsanebly upon all the land with in our township

The 16^th^ of Jenewary ‖1700/1701‖ the Commety a Cording to the Towns order have a greead with Samuel English the grandson of Mascanomenet Sagemoer of aggawam Conserning his titel to our town: and wee have tacken a deed of him from bradford bounds to Ipswich River and from wils hill to Ipswich lien a Cording to the Court grant to Rowly: and wee have given him Eaight pound of money and all thair Charges which is about nien pound and fouer shillings in the whol

and hear is an account of what Each man layed down to mack vp the sum Ensien pearly -01-06-00 Leftenant perly -01-10-00 Ensien heazen 02-00-00 John pebody -01-04 -00 and david wood lent the Commety -02-04-00 and Leftenant pearly on pound in vittels and drink -01-00-00 and ·5· Shillin and 6^d^ for acknowlegment of the deed -00-05-06

about the 10^th^ of october 1701: Josaph foster brout Josaph Inglish and John Vmpee to set thair hand to a quit Cleam and Resaived of John pebody two Shillings and sixpenc in Siluer and Rum and vittels Enouf

alfo John pebody payed m^r^ Adington 3^s^ for writing the quet clame that thes tow Indians sined untow

the -2^l^-04^s^ lent by david wood is payed agaien. thirten Shiling and sixpenc by Josiah bridges and ·5^s^. shilling he payed of it for his father and himself for thair owen Shaer and by John pebody one pound five Shillings and Sixpenc so that the -2^l^-4^s^ is payed agaien

To all People to whom these presants Shall Come Samuell Inglifh an Indian the grand son and heair of mascaunomenit the Sagemor of agawom in the County of Essix in newingland sendeth greeting Know yea that I the s^d^ Samuel Englifh Good and fofesiant Resons and Consedarations mouing me thaier vnto and for the full and Just sum of nien pounds of Corent money of newingland trewly paied unto mee the s^d^ Samuel English the Resept whear of I doe hear by acknowleg in full of all Rightes of Indian claimes and titels what so ever by Ensin John pearly Left Thomas pearly Ensigen Thomas hazen Left John pebody and Josiah bridges a Commety and agents for the Town of Boxford in the County of Essix in the provenc of the massechusets in newIngland whear with I the s^d^ Samuell English doe hearby acknowleg mysealf fully Satisfied payed and Contented for Euer Haue giueen granted bargenad Sould. and Confarmed and doe by thes presants fulley freely and absolutly giue grant bargen seall and Confirm for Euer vnto them the s^d^ John perly Thomas pearly thomas hazen John Pebody and Josiah Bridges and to as many others of the proprietars and inhabetanc of s^d^ towne of Boxford as Shall well and trewly paye vnto the aboue s^d^ Commety at or befoer the first day of May next insewing the deat hear of thaier dew and respective Shears and proporsions of the sum of money a boue said and all other charges Expendad by s^d^ Commety in and a bout the same to thair dew Satisfaction a Sertin tract of land Containing by Estimation twelve thowsend acres be the contants thair of moer or bee thay leas knowen by the name of the township of Boxford in the County a foer f^d^ being a butted and boundeed northerly by a marked pien tree on the southerly sied of marimack River which is the Corner bounds and then the lien Runs by the marked trees that aer betwen andouer and Boxford and Southerdly as the trees a Cordingly are marked betwen Andover and Boxford as it hath bien preamilated tell it Come to the Eaight miel tree So Called which is a bound mark beetwixt s^d^ Andouer and s^d^ Boxford and Southwardly to a whit oack tree which is the bounds betwixt wills hill men and s^d^ boxford and then southerdly to a wield pear tree or box tree Standing by Ipswich River Sied and then Eastward-

ly as the Riuer Runs tell it meet with Ipswich Lien which s^d lien doth Extend Six miels from s^d Ipswich meting house and then upon a straight Lien tell it Com to an appel tree that is in Leften pearlyes feild marked and then it Runs with Ipswich Lien vntel it meat with Rowly Lien near Calip Jacksons and so teall it Com to a whit oack in Bradford Lien as it is setled beetwixt Boxford and Rowly and then westwardly teel it meet with the pien tree first mensioned parting betwen Boxford and Andover all which tract of Land in the s^d township of s^d Boxford according as it is bounded or ought to bee boundad with all the Lands Soiels Revars brooks streams water waters ponds fishings huntings wood stoens gras food and all the Rights profits privilegas Commodites and apportenencies thair tow belonging or in any maner of waies appertaining to the same or anney part thair of To haue and to hould to them the s^d John pearly Thomas pearly Thomas hazen John pebody and Josiah bridges and to others of the inhabitants and proprietors of s^d Towne of Boxford prouoided as is above prouided to them thair haiers Execoters Administrators and assiens in quieat and pesabel posasion for Ever in fee Simple a good and sound Esteat of inharitenc freely and Clearly acquitted Relesed and discharged of all and from all Indian Rights and titels what so Euer that may bee mead by mee or aney other natiue in this Land of newingland forther I the s^d Samuell English doe hearby Covenant promies and grant to and with the a bove s^d Comety of the Towne of Boxford that at and vntel the in seling and declaring of theas presants I had good Right full power and Lawfull athorety to grant and Conveay the Same and all the premisies as a boue Said: hear by binding my ſealf heairs Exsecotars and Administrators for Euer to defend the s^d John pearly Thomas pearly Thomas hazen John pebody and Josiah bridges and others as is prouidad accordingly befoer them thaier hairss Exſecotars administrators and assiens for Euer from the Lawful Claimes of all pursons what so Euer to the same or aney part of the a boue mensioned and granted premises in witnes whear off I the s^d Samuell English doe hear vnto seat my hand and Seeall this Sixtenth day of Jenewary Seventeen hundrad Seventen hundrad and one and in the

twelth year of the Raien of our Royal Soveran William the thord ouer England and King

Samuel his mark English

Sined sealad and deliurad
in prasents of vs
Thomas Baker
Josaph ffoster
Mosis parker

Samuel Englis an Indian apperad befoer me the subscriber one of his Majestyes Justises of peac for the County of Essex and acknowlegad this Instrewment to bee his act and deed this sixtenth of Jenewary 1700/1701: Dudly Brodstreet

This is a trew Copey of the Indian deed which Samuell English an Indian grand son and heair of mafkenominit Sagemoer of aggawom who Chalenged the Town of Boxford to bee part of his grandfathers Land and proued it so to bee by sevaral Indin testimoney vpon oath and so to preuant fother trubbel and to Satisfy the Indian natiue heaier the Town of boxford haue giueen him the full sum of nien pound in money.

At a legal town meting hild in Boxford the 20th of Jenewary 1700–1701 the Town Choes Leftenent pearly moderator for the day:

also Choes Samuel Simonds to goe to Cambridg and accompeny mr Simes to our town

also the Town have voted to Choes ·5· men to settel our inhabetanc of the Town in seating our inhabitenc in our meting hous a Cording to thair Sivel wrights having Regard Chefly to Esteats yet soe as to have Respects to ould age: the men Chosen for this servis bee as foloweth Ensien hazen Sargent bixbee Corparal Radington John Andrus and Jonathan foster

At a legal Town metin hild in Boxford the ·11· of march 1700–1701 the Town Choes Clark Simonds moderator for the day: also the Town Choes Lef John pebody to bee Town Clark for the year infuing

also the Town Choes Josaph hael Clark for the day: of this meeting.

also the Town Choes Zecheus Cortis Constabel for the year infewing

also the Town Choes ·5· Selact men for the year in sewing:

And thair names bee as foloweth Clark Simonds Leften pearly ‖Corperal‖ Thomas Radington Corperal Kimboll and Samuell Smith and to bee assesars

also the Town Choes Abraham Radington grand Jury man for the year infewing: and Corperal Thomas pearly to sarve on the Jury of trialf next Court att Ipswich: also the Town Choes william foster and Ensien hazen tithing men for the year also Corperal Wood and John Stielf bee Chosen Servaiers also Jonathan Bixbee and Samuel foster bee Chosen fence Vewars for the year in sewing: Whot is hear a bove written I have Recorded Reseiving it in a loues paper thow not attested to by the writer of the same

fouer of the Selact men a bove named haue had the assesers Oath adminstread to them by the Clark of the Town as the Law diracts in Such Cases as attest John Pebody Clark thair names bee Thomas Pearly Samuel Simonds John Kimbol and Samuel Smith Selact men for the year 1701

A Cording to law the Selact men did administar the oathes to all the Town officer[s] in Boxford Chosen for the year insewing as by law thay aer impowred: also the ‖town‖ Clark did administer the oath of ‖the‖ assesers to ·4· of them namly Samuel Simonds sener daniell wood Josaph heall and John Stiels for the yer 1702

At a lawful town meting hild in Boxford the ·4th· of Aprill 170* the Town Choes William foster to bee the moderator for the day: Voted also the Tow[n] voted to giue to mister Thomas Simes sixty pound in money yearly for his salery in Keas that mister Simes will bee plesad to Exfapt of our Invitation to bee our minister and to tack offis a mongst vs: also buld him a hous of ·48· foot long and ·20· foout wied: and tow story hy: and a back Roouem of ·16· or ·18· foout Squar and to finnish the hous by this next october Come twelvemonth and as much Soouenar as ‖Conveniantly‖ wee Kean: also to fiend thirty five Coord of ‖wood‖ by the year yearly also to procuer him teen acers of land as Convenantly as wee Ken not fear from the meting hooues which hous and land as a bove spesified wee doe giue to mister Simes and his

heairs for Ever provided that mister Simes Exsept to Come and bee our minnister and to tack offis a mongst vs: and the Salery to bee paied so long as hee Shall dispanc the word of god ‖publickly‖ a mongst vs in Boxford Voted also wee have voted that m^r^ Thomas Simes Shall have the ves of one half of the pasneag the time hee Shall bee our minister in Boxford

also the Town Choes ·5· men to discoarc with Topsfild men Conserning a divisanel lien betwixt Topsfild and Boxford and to see how near wee Caen Come to gather if it might bee to prevant forther trubbell: the names of the men wee have Choes to doe this sarvis bee John Andrus Josaph Andrus Sargent Josaph Bixbee Corperal Thomas perly and John pebody voted

At this tiem when the major peart of the Towen voted to giue to m^r^ Simes ·35· Cord of wood yearly by the year then Sevaral men mead objactions a gaienst the alowing the wood to m^r^ Simes and did at the tiem Enter thaier Contrerary desant becaes sayd thay sum men have not wood to dispoes of but if the Towen see good to mack the Salery so much the moer as will Com to the wood wee shall not declien from our share the names of the men that did Enter thaier Contrary desant bee as foloweth John Andrus Josaph Andrus Timothy dorman Epharam Smith and Epharam Cortis Zacheus Cortis nathaniel pebody Thomas Andrus

At a legal Towen meting hild in Boxford the ·11· of march 1700/1701: the Towen votet that the money that was disbursed upon the Commety that was Imployed by the Towen to steat the place whear our meting houes [should] stand should bee allowed: also the Coushen for the pulpit to be alowed: also the money that Corperal Wood Thomas pearly and Samuel Simonds disbrsed in going to Cambridg for m^r^ Simes Should bee allowed by the Towen: also the Towen voted that the ·15· Shillings that was payed for the geer and Ropes to Raies the meting houes should bee allowed: also that goodman foster should haue five shiling for Cariing the Roopes and blockes whom a gaien: also voted that goodman bridges should have Eaight Shillings for the hangings of the meting houes ceasments: also voted to allow Leften pearly what cost

hee was at in provoiding for the Commety that steated the place ther the meting hous Should stand: also voted that the Chargis that was Expended a bout the Commety that the genaral Court sent to vew the liens of Topsfild and boxford and the tow farmes petesioned for by Boxford should be alowed by the Towen

What is hear recordid & Resaived in a loues paper thow not attestid by the writer

At a lawful Town meting hild in Boxford the ·21· of April 1701

The Town choes Leftanent Thomas perly moderator for the day

also the Town voted to lay a Reat of ·50· pound and to bee payed by the first of novembar insewing in Silver or Short Shingel or boards or naiels or brickes or in procuring a mafon to bueld the Chimneys or in liem as Cheap as anney of theas thing[s] Can bee bought for in money: provided that all thos that will procuer anney of the things above mensenad doe Com to the Commety that the Town will Choues to Cary on the bulding and finishing of the hous for the minister with in a month after the deat hear of and declear whot thay will prouoid: and if thaier bee not a sofesiancy of the several things a bove mensioned provoided with in a month as above $s^d$: then the $s^d$ Commety aer hear by Empoured and desirad to provoid what shall bee wanting to finish the $s^d$ ministers hous: and the Town doe hear by ingeag to paye them in money Every man his Eaquel shear as shall bee laied in the ·50· pound Reat as a bove $s^d$: and now the Town doe prosed to Choues a Commety as folows

The Commety that the Towne have chosen for the ouer sight of the Carying on of the work of the minnisters hous ‖as a foer sad‖: thaier names bee as foloweth: Sargent Thomas Andrus Corperal daniel wood Zecheus Cortis Sargent Josaph Bixbe Josaph haill Jonathan foster Thomas pearly Juner and Corperal Josaph pebody also thes men: be to provid what is needful ‖for the hous a bove $S^d$‖ on the Towns Cost and charge

this Commety ‖above choesen‖ bee to have two shillings and six penc a day when thay work delegently Each man: thay bee also to keep a trew account of all the

worck that is dun a bought the ‖minesters‖ hous both for work a bout the sealler and the woals of the hous and tending the mason and drowing of Rockes and bringing of Clay or brick: and if anney man Com leat: or if hee Com Early and worck with a Slack hand: in Eaither of thes failewers the Commety bee to noet them down: that so the Town may the batter know how to allow Every man a Just Recompenc for his work when the hous is finnished: also Every man in the Town shall have free liberty to worck out his Eaquel shear Exsepting the money part: and all that will provoid his shear in the things a bove spesified may save his money becaues the money is to procuer matter for the finnishing the ministers hous: and the major part of the Commety shall Judg what Each man shall have a day for his Labor in bulding and finnishing the minnisters hous

the Towen have Regected thes fouerten liens above next to this lien as trumpery:[1]

also the Town have voted to alow mister Thomas Simes the ves of the whol pasneag farm during the tiem that hee shall dispence the word of god a mongst us: hee leaving of it in good tenanttabel Repair or as good as he doth fiend it: also the town Choes Leften perly and Sargent Bixbe and John pebody to a gree with m^r Simes a bout the maner of paying of his salary and his wood

At a Town meeting hild in may in the year 1701

the Town Choes John Pebody to searve as a Represantetive for the year 1701 att the great and genaral Court to bee houlden in Boston ·28· of may ·1701·

At a Legall Towne meting [held in] Boxford the Sixtenth of Juen 17 * *

the Towne voted to send that answer to m^r Thomas Simes which Leftenant pearly drew up in Answer to a desier that m^r Thomas Simes sent to the Town to Releas him from the promis which hee did mack to bee thaier minnister or the in Courigment that hee had given the Towne for to bee thaier minister

also the Towne did voat to send to m^r Jonathan danford and to Run the lien or mesuer from Ipswich meting

[1] This paragraph is crossed out in the original.

howes (* * *) thaier Six mields granted by the genarall Couert to Ipswich which is the bounds beetwen Topsfield and Boxford by a grant from the genarall Couert to Rowly as attest John pebody Clark: and a Cordingly the Selact men sent John Stiels to invight m$^{r}$ danford to com to doe the above s$^{d}$ Servis: and a Cordingly m$^{r}$ danford and (his) son ceam and did the searvis and was ·4· dayes from thaier whom: for which thay Resaived ·2· pound ·8$^{s}$· of the Selact men namly of Samuell Smith ·9$^{s}$· and of Corporal Radington ·6$^{s}$· and of Leftenant pearly and Clark Simons the Reast of the money Leftenan pearlys was ·15$^{s}$· and Clark Simons paied ·12$^{s}$· and Sargent Josaph Bixbee ·6$^{s}$· which is the wholl of the 2$^{l}$ 8$^{s}$ all this was paied besied Expences wich is set down in a nother place.

At a ——— Town meting hild in Boxford the ·24· of november 1701 The Town Choes Ensien heazen moderator for the day also the Town Choes John Pebody to bee thair Scowel master for the year insewing

Boston desambr ·26$^{th}$· 1701 Resaived of m$^{r}$ Zecheus Curties Constabel of Boxford thirty fouer Pounds fouer Shillings in full of a warent for the lick sum of thirty fouer Pounds fouer Shillings Resaived for m$^{r}$ James Tayler Tresurer by Jaremy Allin

At a lawful Town meeting held in Boxford the 21 of April 1701(?)

The Town voted to Record Sum propossals drawen vp in a looues paper which aer diractions for the Comety to walk by in bulding and finishing the ministars hous as foloweth that is to Saye theas liens hd below be the full Sum and Substanc of what was in the paper a bove s$^{d}$

pesesions how to Cary on the bulding and finishing of a hous for m$^{r}$ Thomas Simes first to mack Choies of ·5. or ·7· men the——r Carpentars to bee a Commetty or vndertackers to Carey on the bulding and finishing the a bove s$^{d}$ hous which Commety shal be a lowed for thair worck by the Towen tow shillings six penc per day a peec Euery of them for Euery day that thay worck at a bout the s$^{d}$ hous and also that Euery man a licke in the Town shall haue liberty to worck out thaier preporsion of thair worck part in bulding the s$^{d}$ hous and Euery man shall bee a lowed for his labor as much a day as the Commety or the

major part of them doth judg thay doth Earn or desarue and the Commety afoer s^d^ shall keep a trew and just account of his owen work and tiem that hee spendes a bout Cariing on of the s^d^ houes and also of Every other mans labor being a lowed as a foer s^d^ and the Commety a foer s^d^ shall give the selact men or trustees of the Towen then in being when the hous is bult and finished the whol sum of what the work peart doth amount to soe that it may bee preporsioned by a Reat and hee that doth not doe his peart in work shal paye it in such paye as shall answer the End in bulding or finishing of the hous and hee that doth moer shall bee payed by the Towen and the Commety a foer s^d^ Shall have full power to procuer boerds naiels brickes and glas and what Eals may bee judged meedfull for the bulding and finnishing of the s^d^ howes att the Towens Cost and Charg

wee whoes names bee vnder written being choes to agree with m^r^ simes a bout the maner of paying of him his salary yearly and his wood and a Cordingly wee went to m^r^ Simes and did agree with him to beegin his year with vs the ·27^th^· of Aprill 1701: which was the least Sabath in Aprill also wee did then agree to pay him fifteen pounds Euery quarter of the year and his wood att tow sesons in the year one half bee brought to his hous at or befoer the first of July the other half of his wood at or befoer the first of Jenewary folowing yearly also wee did agree to haue a Contribusion once a month yearly and whot is then by the Towen givenen shall bee put in to papers and to bee Seat ofe for part his Reat wee beeing Choesan by the Towen of Boxford to doe this seruis for the Town as appears on Record as witnes our hands this ·25^th^· of Aprill ·1701:

John pebody
Thomas Pearly
Josaph Bixbe

* was voted by the Town as attest
* * then(?) * * *
* * * rk of Boxford

Att a legal Towen meting hild in Boxford the ·27· of April 17 * *

The Towen Choes Joseph Pebody sener moderater for the day

also the Towen Choes Leftenant pearly Representative for the year 1702

also the Towen Choes five men to bee a Commety to meet with Topsfield men to Straigh[t]en the lieen from Leftenant pearlyes appeltree in Leftanent pearlyes field to the heep of Stoens and a Stack at the north East Corner of m^r Backer farm ſo Called which lyeth in Boxford and from thenc to the Dam or Coſweay over haſekey medow and ſo to the fiſhing broock as the Revelat Runs in to the fishing brock and so aſ the fishing broock Runs in to the River

this Commety above Said have full power to Settel with Topsfild a Cording as the genaral Court have ordered it to bee:

and the names of this Commety bee aſ followeth Insien John pearly John Androus John Eames Epharam Courtis and John pebody

Also the Towen voted to give m^r Simes Leberty to Seet vp a pew in the East Corner of the meeting howes for his wief to Seet in on the Sabeth day

Also the Towen voted that the Selact men Should lay a Reat of Six pound in money to by what is wanting to finnish the ministers howes

At a legal Towen meting hild in Boxford the ·19^th·· of Juen 1702·

the Towen Choes Ensien John perly moderator for the day

the Towen Choes Leftenant Thomas pearly and John pebody to anſwer Topsfilds petesion att the genaral Court when the Court will bee plesad to grant Topsfield a hering

the Towen Choes John pebody Sargent bixbee and Josaph heall to draw up a Request to the honerad genaral Court that thaier may bee a Commety of ·3· men to Com and See the liens Run a Cording to the general Courts grants both to Ipswich and Rowly

Juen the ·24· 1702· at a meeting of the Commety Chosen by Boxford to Joyen with Bradford selact men to settel the lien betwen the a bove s^d towens the names of Boxford Commety wear Leftenant John Pebody and Ensien John perly Sargent Josaph Bixbee: the names of

Bradford selact men wear Corparal Robert haseltien and Thomas Kimbol and Samuel Tenney thay doe agree that a (pine?) tree Shal bee the bounds standing a vpon Andover lien and so to a black oak tree marked standing upon the South west End of John Simmonses field and thanc to a whit oack tree marked standing near the Cuntry Road as it goeth by the hous that was John pickards desesad and from thenc to a white oack tree marked with an ·S· & a ·K· & a P with a heap of Rocks a bout it.

John Pebody Robart haseltin Thomas Kimball John perly Josaph Bixbe Samuel Tenney: a trew copey as attest John pebody Clark for Boxford

At a legal towen meting held in Boxford the 10th of march * * * *

the Towen Chos Leftenant pearly moderator for the day

also Chos John Pebody Town Clark for the year insewing voted

also Choes Thomas Pearly Jun Constabel for the year in sewing voted

and the Selact men bee as foloweth Choes for the year in sewing Clark Sammuel Simonds Corporal daniel wood Josaph heall John Andrus and John Stiels also to be assesars for the yer insewing

also Ensien hazen is Chosen town Trasurer for the year insewing

also Sargent Bixbee and Josiah Bridges bee Chosen tithing men

also Timothy Dorman is Chosen to Searue apon the grand Juary the year insuing

also Ensien hazen is chos to saru on the Jury of trials this next Court to bee houlden at Ipswich

also Jonathan foster and Joseph Pebody Juner bee Choes Servaiers for the year in Sewing: also the Towen Choes Thomas Radington and John Buswill feanc Vewars for the year in sewing

also Ensien John pearly and Sargent Josaph Bixbee and John pebody bee Chose a Commety to seattil bowends betwen Bradford and Boxford being hear by fully Impowerad by the town for that Searuis alſo to ſettel the north Eastwardly Corner of boxford bounds with Rowly Commety

also Choes lefte$^{nt}$ John Pebody Scowel master teal a nother be Chosen in his Rouem

propofales how to procuer teen acors of land for m$^{r}$ Thomas Simes the Towen also giues to the Selact men Chosen for the insewing year 1701/2 to agree with the ouenars and propriators that oweneth the Land that lyeth betwen Abraham Radingtons hous and ould goodman fosters hous and our meting houes and the Towen gives the Selact men a bove s$^{d}$ full power to agree with ouenars of the s$^{d}$ land and to give them billes for the payment for the s$^{d}$ land and also to tack a deed of s$^{d}$ Land in the Towens behalf and to give m$^{r}$ Thomas Simes a deed a Cordingly as the Towen hath voted vnto m$^{r}$ Simes in Ceas hee tacks offis a pon him to bee our minister its to bee vnder Stood that the Towen oblig themsealves to pay the money that shall bee ingeaged by the Selact men for the Land afoer -s$^{d}$- whoes names aer as foloweth Samuell Simond Sener daniell wood Josaph halle John Andrus John Stiels : voted by the Towne of Boxford as attes John Pebody Towen Clark for Boxford

At a legal Towen meeting hild in Boxford the ·21· of July 1702

1. the Towen ‖agread and :‖ voted that Leftenant pearly and John pebody which bee chosen to answer Topsfilds petesion shall haue libarty to Improue ‖at the Towens Cost‖ a man or tow : to assist them in the manigment of ‖the‖ defirenc beetwen Topsfild and Boxford Ralating to Topsfildes petesion for a nother hering at the genaral Court The Towen Choes Sargent Josaph Bixbee moderator for this meeting voted

·2· the Towen ‖have‖ agreead and voted to a low Eaight Scoer pound towards this houes bult for the minnister Eaighty pound ‖of it‖ in silver money and the other Eaighty pound in paye as money and this hous is in lew of the hous that the Towen voted to bueld for m$^{r}$ Thomas Simes bearing date the 4$^{th}$ of April 1701 :

3 : the Towen have a greead and voted ‖that‖ the Selact men shall deliuer this hous now bult for the minnister to m$^{r}$ Thomas Simes in lew of the hous the Towen voted to bueld for m$^{r}$ Simes in the condesion that it is now in with all that is agreead for ‖to finnish s$^{d}$ hous‖ upon the Town voted to give it tow m$^{r}$ Thomas Simes

At a Towen meting hild in Boxford the 16th of September 1702.

the Towen Choes Zecheus Cortis moderator for the day: also Choes John Eames Jury man for the next Court to be houlden att newbery.

[The record of the following meeting is by Joseph Bixby.]

At A law Full towen meting held in Boxford Dacember the 15: 1702 the tow(n) chos in sin hazzan modarator for the day alſo the tow(n) chos Four men to tak the full care Conſarning and prouiding For the Fast and ordaineatyon of mr Sims and thar nams be as Folloeth william Fostar Inſin Pearlay Liutanant Parlay Clark Simuns all ſo the tow(n) voted to Pay the charg in that a Faire

[The records are continued by Mr. Peabody, as follows:]

At a legal Towen meting in Boxford the Sixtenth day of fabewary 1702/3 the Towen Choes willim faster Representive for the Towen of Boxford this Sasion or Sasions also John Andrus is chosen moderator for the presant meting

At a legal Towen meting hild in Boxford the ·21· of July 1702: the Towen have agread and voted that the Selact men Shall deliver this hous now bult for the minnister to mr Thomas Simes in lew of the hous the Towen voted to buld for mr Simes in the Condesion that it is now in with all that is a greead for to finnish sd houes upon the Condesiones the towen voted to give it to mr Thomas Simes

we whoes names aer undr written doth order mr Samuel Simonds to deliver the hous a bove mensioned to mr Thomas Simes a Cording to Towen voat

daniel wood John Andros John Stiels Josaph hall Selact men of Boxford

Boxford July ·22nd· 1702: I then Resaived posasion of the hous bult for mee in this Towen: of mr Samuel Simonds orderad to deliver it to me by the Selact men according to the tenner of the Towen vot Refering to Said house past July ·21· in the year a bove said

I say Resaived by me Thomas Simes

Recorded febewary the 19th 1702/3: by me John Pebody ‖Town‖ Clark

the Selact men of Boxford being met to gather the 25th of novembr 1702 to lay out hy waies in the Towen of Boxford and a cordingly wee have laied out a towen hy waye from Jacob pearlyes land as the path now leads from Jacob pearlyes houes to Thomas hazens hous and so on from the sd hazenn as the path now is: to the west sied of a hil by daniel woods houes from thenc to the wast End of the fd woods field and on by the feanc Sied to andovar Road from thenc on a Straight lien to the wedow pebodyes field and so a long by the ſenc Sied to the sd wedowes bearn thenc on as the path now lieth to the meting houes this Road is not to Exsed tow Rod wied: also a nother hy waye beeginning at the open Road this lyeth to Topsfild and lyeth a cros the Ridges from Timothy dormans land to the north East Corner of blacks ould orchard from thenc on a Straight lien to the East End of a littel hill in blaks field which now belongeth to John Andrus and Josaph Andrus from thenc a long the ould path over the hilles called Langlyes hills as the trees be now marked to the northerly Corner of Samuel Simonds land and so on southerdly to Samuel Simonds houes and so thenc to a bridg over fishing broock thenc to a marcked tree Standing by the fenc thenc ‖in‖ the most conveniantest ground to Epharam Cortises field to tow poplers marked thenc to the west sied of the sd Cortises dwelling howes: and so a long by his fenc as the south west Corner of his stoen wall: thenc a long the cart way twelve Rods: thenc torning south westerdly to a cart waye that goeth ouer the Swamp a bout twelve Rod a bove the Caswey: thenc a long by the Swamp as the marked trees lead to the ould Road and thenc a long the seam Road to the Caswey ouer ‖the‖ Inland medowes thenc to the houes of Samuel Simonds Juner

as witnes our hands the selact men of Boxford

Samuel Symonds[1]
Daniell Wood[1]
Joſeph Hale[1]
John Stils[1]

[1] Autographs.

the selactmen that layed out the hy way from Timoth(y) dormans feld to yong Samuell Simons hous: haue a pon sacond thouts and better consedarations mouing them thair to haue alterad the a boue s$^{d}$ hy way from a Cart way to a hors way only:

as attest John pebody Towen Clark who Recorded the a boue s$^{d}$ cart way at the desier of the Selact men

also from Jacob pearlyes hous to the meting hous or hy way by Roburd Stiels hous shal be only a priuet hors way and the Selact men doe also agree that thaier shal bee hors geats mead in Epheram Cortises land in fouer places if thaier be need of so ‖mancy‖ geats in his land: at the Towens cost also thair shal bee hors geats from Jacob pearlyes hous to Robard Stieles hous whear thaier shal be need of anney geats also upon the Towens cost and charges: which wee Judg dew Recompenc for the land

At a legal Towen meting hild in Boxfor[d] the ·9$^{th}$· of march 1702/3

the Town Choes Ensien Thomas hazen moderator for the presant meting

also Choes John pebody Towen Clark for the yer insewing voted

also mosis tiler is Chosen Constabel for the year insewing voted

also the Towen have chosen ·5· Selact men and thaier names be as foloweth: John pebody Ensien Thomas hazen Jonathen foster Samuel Simons ‖juenr‖ and Timothy Dorman voted and to be assesars this year

also the Towen have chosen Richard kimbol and Timothy foster to be fenc vewars for the year in sewing:

also the Towen Choes Abraham ‖Radington‖ and david wood ‖thay‖ should bee saruaiors of hy waies for the year in sewing

also the Towen Choes Corpral Kimbol Jonathen Bixbe tithingmen for the yer

also the Towen choes Ensien Thomas hazen Towen treasurer for the yer

also Sargent Bixbe is chosen grand Juryman for the year in sewing

also Jacob pearly is chossen to Sarve on the Jury of tryals next cort at Ipswich

also Ebennezer Sharin and Jaremy pearly shal be fild

drivers or hawards for the year insewing al thes men a bove mensioned wear voted by the Towen to Searve in thaier seueral plases that thay be chosen for this next year in sewing

also the Towen haue Choes ·5· men to seat parsons in the meting hous and thair names be as foloweth john Pebody Leftenant pearly Sargent Bixbee John Andras and Jonathan foster and the Town doth leaue thes men to thair ouen discrasion and prudenc in the matter: and thoes that wil not sit in thair seats that thes men shal appoint ‖them‖ may Justly be coled brackers of: good order: and have a fien layed upon them that will sit forwerder then thay shal be seted

also the Selact men Choes for the year in Sewing ‖1703‖ have giuen the Towen Clark and the Constabel thaier oathes to thaier Respactiue ofises: also have giueen Jonathan Bixbe Richard Kimbol Timoth[y] foster Abraham Radington thair oathes to thair Respactive ofises for the year insewing: also Josaph Andrus Commesioner: Samuel Simonds Josaph heall John Andrus and John Stiels ye(?) ould Selact men orderad by the Court to attend the commesioner ‖that‖ the Towen have chosen to carey dowen the Town Ratabel Esteat to Salem thair to be Compared

At a legal Towen meting hild in boxford the 20th of April 1703

the Towen Choes Epheram Cortis moderator for the presant meting:

also the Towen have Choes Josaph Andrus to be the Commesinor to Joyen with the leat Selact men to tack a trew account of al Ratebal Esteat pouls and faccueltyes: also the Towen have voted to buld a pound and ‖to‖ set it vp betwen the meting houes and Abraham Radingtons houes wher the Selact men shal agree tow: for the ves of the whoel Towen at the Towens Cost

also the Towen voted to pay John Andrus and Josaph Andrus ·26· Shillings out of the Towen tresurey as souen as conveniantly may be and in so doing thay doe Consent that thaier shal be gats set up throw thair land wher thaier is need of them and if thaier be no damig dun in theier land in one yers tiem then thes waies may stand longer

the ·26· shillings a boue voted to be payed to John and Josap[h] Andruses is a cordingly payed to them by Constabel Thomas perly

At a legal Towen meting hild in Boxford the Elaventh of may 1703:

the Towen Choes Leftenant pearly moderater for the presant meting voted

Also the Towen voted to set the minnisters wood at ·4· shillings a cord in money and ol that wil not pay thair shear of wood must alow after that Rat in money

also the Towen voted that the presant Selact men this present year 1703 Shall Call all the former constabels and colectars to an account how thay have disposed of al the money layed in thaier years for to gather for the ves of the Towen such as have not alredy discharged what was thair Just dew to doe

Also the Towen have pased a vot that thay bee Satisfied with the bargen ‖that‖ the Commety mead with ‖the‖ Indiens namly masconominats sucfesers Samuel Ingles and Josaph Inglash and john vmpee the grand children of masconomenat sagemor of aggawom and by thes presants doe Ratifi the s^d^ bargin by a unanimus vot of the Towen

also to pay tow shillings by the hundred moer or les as the Commety ‖a for sad‖ have alredy preporsioned it: ‖also‖ voted thair Excptenc of that which is dun in it be paied for by the towen

also the Towen voted that John pebody and Josiah Bridges shal be the colectors to gather the money of the persons ‖that live‖ in the ‖town‖ and of thos out of ‖the‖ towen that have land in the Towen of Every ‖one or‖ man his Eaquel share at the Rat of tow shilling a hundred and proporsinabel for moer or les

also the Towen voted to send Leftenent perly(?) to the general Court this presant yer 1703 to sarue as a Representive for the Towen of Boxford in the great and genaral assembly

also wher as the Towen haue chosen the Selact men for the year 1703 to call al the constabels and colecters to give them ‖an‖ account of the money orderad them to gather for the ves of the Towen in thair several years that Each man sarved: and for what arears aer yet beehien the

Towen doth fully Impower the s^d^ Selact men to Isshew out warents to the presant constabel to mack distres upon ‖the constables and coleactrs that wer formerly in Boxford‖ Constabel or Constabels Colecter or Colectares for what money thay have not gathered which was by law Recoverabel in their Respactiue years

also for what money thay haue gatherad which is not Improved for the ues and banifit of the Towen ‖as it should haue ben don‖ : thay obsarving the diraction of the law in tha prosedings in al such affaiers which will bear them harm les voted

Resaived of Zecheus Cortis former constabel of Boxford the Sum of Six pounds tow Shillin and tow penc in Cash it being so much commeted to him by the Selact men of Boxford to Colact for the County of Essix 10^mo^: 17 day 1702

Resaived by John Appelton

County tresuerer

a trew copy

At a legal Towen meting hild in Boxford the ·21· of Juen 1703:

the Towen Choes Josaph Andrus moderater for the day voted

also the Towen have Choes ·5· men whoes names bee af foloweth Leftenant pearley Zecheus Courtis John pebody ‖Ensien thomas hazen‖ Zarubbebel Endicot and John Eames: which aer a Commety fulley Impowred to a gree if thay see Caues: with a Commety Chosen by Topsfild a bout the bouends betwen the Towens and if thes Commeties doe not a gree then wee doe Impower our Commety to Joien with Topsfilds Commety in the Choies of a Commety to End the defiranc that is betwen Topsfild and Boxford Relating to Towen bouends the Commety so chosen by the Commeties of Each Towen having full power to desied the a foer s^d^ defirenc thay tacking the genaral Couert grants for thair Rewel to Judg by: in thair determination of s^d^ defirenc: also it is a greead and voted by the Towen of Boxford that in Ceas the Commetyes of the tow Touens a foer s^d^ doe a gree to Eand the afoer s^d^ defirenc a monge them selves thair a ward

shal be a full End of s^d defirenc as far as Boxford is Consernad and if thay should not a gree and it bee left to a Commety Chosen by the Commety of Each Towen the a ward of s^d Commety shal bee a final End of thir defirenc so far as Boxford is conserned: thay tacking the grants a foer s^d for thair diraction in this matter: also it is farther voted by the Towen of Boxfor[d] that in Ceas s^d towen doe not stand tow and a bied by the a ward or detarmination of the a fore s^d Commeties or Commety Chofen by them: then the Towen of Boxford doe for fit to the Towen of Topsfild the sumb of a thowsend pound: also it is forther voted that in Ceas our Commety shal Enter in to a thowsend pound bond to the Towen of topsfild or thair Commety then the Towen of Boxford doe a gree to hould thaier owen Commety Choes for the Sarvis a foer s^d indemnified: the Towen of Topsfield did obgact a gainst Zerobobal Endicot thairfoer the Towen of Boxford have Chosen Ensien hazen in the Rouem of m^r Endicoat for the afoer s^d servis: at a legal Towen meting hild in boxford the ·22· of fabewary 1703/4:

as attest John pebody Clark

also the Towen pased a voat to alow Sixten pound one shillin for the Expencis a bout the fast and ordenation of m^r Simes and m^r Simes is indeated to the Towen one pound tow shillin of it

also the Towen voted to alow Leftenant perlyes bill a mounting to the sumb of Elaven pound seventen shilling Six penc

also to allow what money thay should spend that shall goe to the governer to Carey a petesion to Reles our Towen from Relesing Afer Carey which other wies our Towen must haue dun

To mosis tiler Constable of Boxford

thes aer to Requier you in her majesties name forth with to warn the wief of Afer carey to depart out of our Towen to the place of hir former Residenc the Selact men of Boxford not allowing her to Resied in our Towen dated

the ·22· of october 1703 as witnes our hands the Selact men of Boxford:

John pebody Thomas hazzen
Jonathen foster Timothy darman
Selact men of Boxford:

Recorded on fiell
in Court at Salem
november 30th 1703

Examined: as attest Stephen Sewel Clerk

October the ·26· 1703: in obedianc to this warent I haue warned the wief of After Carey to depart out of Boxford and not to Com in to it a gaien as an in habitant as witnes my hand

Mosis Tiler
Constabel of Boxford

Copah vera of the oreganal on fiell
as attest Stephen Sewel Clerk

at a genaral Sasions of the peec houlden at Salem nouembr the 30th 1703 Stephen Sewall

The selact men of Boxford having Retorned to this Couert a warrent with a retorn thair on of warning the wief of Afer cary out of the said Towen is filed up with this Couert as the law diracts a Cordingly

Copia vera Stephen Sewel Clark

al this a boue written is a trew Copia of what Standeth on fiel on Court Record in Salem Court Records as it was giueen in to mee

John Pebody Towen Clark of Boxford

Essix ss. to the Constable of Boxford in said County of Essix greting

Complaint beeing mead to mee frances wainright on of her majestis Justeec of the peac for said County by Leftanent John pebody one of the selact men of Boxfor[d] a foer sd: that Sarah Ceary an inhabitant of Ipswich in sd County is Com into the afore sd Towen of Boxford Shee beeing a poer body demanding Relef of the Selact men of Boxford afoer sd and thay not beeing a bliged by law to grant Releef to her Shee being an inhabitant as afoer said

Thes thairfoer are in her majesties name to Requier you to aprehand the person of the s^d Sarah Carey if shee may bee found with in your Towenship of Boxford a foer saied and her Conuay to the Selact men of Ipswich afoer s^d: or to one of the ouer seears‖of the poer‖ of said towen of Ipswich and her the s^d Sarah Carey you aer to leaue with Eaither of them to wit the Selactmen of Ipswich or oversears as afoer s^d: that so shee may bee provided for with conueniant Releef a Cording as the law provides her of you aer not to faiel of your duty hear in: and for youer so doing this shal bee youer sofesiant warent

giueen undr my hand dated in Ipswich desamber the ·16^th·· 1703 In the Sacond yer of her majesties Raien

Frances Wainwright

a trew Copey of a warent giueen by Justis waineright as attes John pebody Town Clark.

Racned with Zecheus Cortis as hee was our Constabel and wee fiend the Towen to bee Eaight Shillings in his deat upon the Towen Reats the Eaight Shilling was for paying so much for m^r Endicoat in the towen Reat

as attest John pebody one of the Selact men for the yer 1703 that Recond with him

also the Selact men for the year 1703 Racned with Josaph haill as hee was the Constable for the Reats Commeted to him togather in his year and wee fiend him to bee six pound and forten shillings in the Towens deat or thair a bouts: as attest John pebody Clark and one of the Selact men that Racned with him

At a legal Towen meting hild in boxford the ·22· of febewary 1703/4

The Towen Choes qurtermaster wood moderater for the day.

the Towen voted a bill for Leften perly amounting to 11—17—6 which is set dowen on the other sied of this leaf

The selact men of Boxford mead tow Contrys Rats the ·8^th·· of october 1703 Each Reat a mounting to the Sum of Sixty nien pound fiue shilling to be paied to the Treasurer and the ouer plush of the Reat to the Lef John pebody

also minister Rat amounting to the Sum of 60£—00^s—00^d

also the selact men mead a Reat to pay sum Towen Charges amounting to the sumb of thirty pounds five Shilen six penc

of this Towen Reat to Leftenant pearly is to bee paid 11—05—0

to Lettent pebody the sumb of forten pound Eaitten Shill 4—18—0

to m^r william foster the sumb of two pound Elaven 02—11—0

to Josaph Andrus on pound to John Andrus 7^s both is 01—07—0

as attest John pebody Clark and one of the Selact men

also the select men mead a Couenty Reat the 8^th of octobr 1703 a mounting to the sumb of fiue pound three Shilings sixpenc al thes Reats aboue spesified wear deliverad to our Constable mosis tiler to gather them and to deliver the money to all the persons above named ||to|| Each man thair Just sumb or sumes as is aboue spesified as attest John Pebody Towen Clark and one of the Selactmen for the yer 1703.

At a lawfull Towen meting hild in boxford march 14^th 1703/4

The Towen Choes Leftenant pearly moderator for the day

also the Towen Choes Lef John Pebody Towen Clark for the year 1704

also the Towen Choes John Andrus for the year insewing to be thair Constabel

also the Towen Choes Lef pearly Sargent bixbee Abraham Radington Josaph Andros and Josiah Bridges Selact men for the year in sewing: and assesars the yer insewing

also Corpral Kimbol is Choes grand Jury man for the yer insewing:

also the Towen Choes Zecheus Cortis to serue on the Jury of trials next Cort

also the Towen Choes Thomas Jewet Jonathan foster and Samuel Simonds Juner to be tithing men for the yer in sewing

also the Towen Choes moses tiler Corperal pebody and John how servaiers for hy waies for the yer in sewing

also the Towen Choes Josaph heall and nathaniel pearly fenc vewers for the yer insewing

hear is an Account of thoes men that haue tacken thair Respactiue oathes to the faithful discharg of thair ofises for the yer 1704

John Andrus Constebel: moses Tiler and Corperal pebody servaiers of the hywaies Josaph heal fenc vewar: Jonathan foster tithing man: as attes Joseph Bixbee Clark for the day and now hear set dowe[n]d by John pebody Towen Clark

John peabody Towen Clark is sworn to his ofies: also Left$^{n}$ pearly Sargent bixbee Abraham Radington and Josiah bridges bee sworn assasers for this yer 1704

At a Towen meting hild in Boxford the 16$^{th}$ of may 1704:

The Towen Choes Leften perly moderator for the presant meting

also Choes Samuell Simonds sen$^{r}$ to sarue the yer in sewing for a Represantitive

At a Towen meting hild in Boxford the ·15· of desamber 1704:

The Towen Choes Sargen Bixbee modarator for the day

hear is an account of thoes men in Boxford that haue tacken thair oathes to the faithful discharg of thair Respactive ofises that thay bee Chosen to searve in this year 1705: John Pebody Towen Clark ‖sworn‖ allso John Stiels and Jacob Pearly Constabels ‖and sworn‖ also John Pebody Zecheus Cortis Nathaniel pearly and Joseph Pebody Juener ‖are sworn‖ assasars for the yer inseuing

Resaiued of m$^{r}$ Samuel Simonds and m$^{r}$ Zecheus Cortis the wholl of my salery for the year 1701: the 14 of September 1702: by mee Thomas Simes

this is a trew copey of the Resait m$^{r}$ Thomas Simes gaue to Constabel Zacheus Cortis the ·14· of september 1702: as attest John pebody

Constabel Thomas perly payed to mr Simes Sixty pound in money for the year 1702: which is the whoel of his salery Exsept the wood

also Constabel perly payed to the Cuntry trasurer 34$^{l}$—04$^{s}$—00$^{d}$

At a legal Towen meting hild in Boxford the ·13th· of march 1704/5:

The Towen Choes Insien hazzen moderator for the presant meting:

also the Towen Choes Leften John pebody Towen Clark for the yer Insewing

also the Towen voted to Choues tow Constabels for the yer insewing and a Cordingly have choes John Stiels and Jacob perly for to bee thair Constabels for the year Insewing

and the Selact men bee as followeth Lef John Pebody Joseph pebody Jun dauid wood nathaniel pearly: and Zecheus Courtis voted and to be assesars

also Jonathan foster is chosen to searve on the Jury of trials next Court to be houlden at Ipswich: also Josaph ‖heal‖ is chosen grand Jur[y]man this year

also ‖choes‖ Corparal Kimbol Sargent pearly Timothy foster Tithing men this year ensewing

also Samuel foster david pebody Jarimyah perly and loouck houey aer Chasen seruaiers of high waies the year in sewing

also voted by the Towen that Ensien hazen shal be Towen trasurer for the year insewing:

also Thomas Jewet and Iseack perly be chosen fenc vewars ‖for the year insuing‖

also voted by the Towen to paye to mr Simes Eaight pound by the year yerly for seven year to gather after the deat her af in good provesion ‖in lew of the wood for mr Simes‖ at money pries and to be payed by the last of november Every year yearly teall the seuan years bee Expired and then the voat for the wood to tack place a gaien as befoer voted

At a meting of the Towen of Boxford by an a Jornment ‖from the 13th of march 1704/5‖ to the 3d of April ‖1705‖ and then meat and the moderator not being at the meting the Constabel Stiels did cary on the work of the day by putting things to voat: 1: the Towen voted to alow twenty shilling this year 1705 to that man that shal keep the Kee of the meting houes and ‖to‖ open ‖and‖ shut the doers on al publick metings in sutabel tim and to swep the meting hous as often as theaier is ocation:

also the ‖touen‖ choes Lef$^{tn}$ John pebody to be a Scouel master for this year: also Choes Richerd Kimbol and Robart Stiels to bee hewards this yer insewing

At a legal Towen meting hild in Boxford the 30$^{th}$ of October 1705

the Towen Choes quartermaster wood modirator for the presant meting and by Resan of our not agreing to act towen bisenas we have a Jorned the meting to the first tewesday in november next at ·3· a clock after nowen

John Andrus Constabel of Boxford brought six Resaiets to bee Recorded which Resaites wear all of them sined by Jaremyah allen Clark of the provenc Tresurer and thay all did a mount to the sum of 138$^{l}$—10$^{s}$—0 and the last Resaight I have her set dowen as it is worded in the Resait

Resaiued of m$^{r}$ John Andrus Constebal of Boxford nienten pound thirten shillings and Eaigh[t] penc in full

Resaiued for m$^{r}$ jaems Tayler Tresurer boston October: 9$^{th}$–1705

a trew Copey of what is in the Resaight as attes John pebody Towen Clark

At a legal Towen meting hild in Boxford the ·5$^{th}$· of fabewary 1705/6

first the Towen Choes Josaph heall moderator for the presant meting

all so the Towen voted to send thes folowing preposials to Topsfield to inviet them to Joyen with us in agreeing to Choues a Commety to End our long defirenc if thay ples

Boxford fabewary ·5· 1705/6: from the Towen of Boxford to the Towen of Topsfield gentielmen sum tiem senc wee sent to youer selact men to desier them to come and Preamilize with us upon the lien betwen our Towens: and thay sent us word that thay did not account thair was anney lien setled to preamilieze upon: but wear willing to Joyen with us in setling a lien if wee Could contrive anney Rasianel way for that End whearfoer wee have thout it conueniant to mack you this offer that if you ſee caues to Joyen with us in Chouesing a Commety of sutabl persones to doe that worck for us wee aer freely ‖willing‖to Joyen with yow and wee pray that you will mack us a Return whether you will tack up with theas offiers and wee think it Rasionel and Cristian lick: or if

you can mack us a beatter wee hope wee shall not be bacward to exsapt of anney Rasional preposiales ‖to End our defirenc in love‖ :

voted by the Towen as attest John Pebody Towen Clerk

alſo voted by the Towen to bueld a houes for the pooer of the Towen and to seat it vpon that parsel of land devotad for the ves of the Towen whear our meting houes doth stand : and the demensions of the houes a bove saied is as followeth it is to bee thorty foout in lenth and fouerteen foout in bradth and six foout stud with a conveniant sealler vnder one Eand of it : also the Towen have Chosen three men to a gree with sum man or men of our Towen to bueld and finish this a bove saied houes and sealler according to the sound discresion of thes three men undr named vpon the Towens Cost and Charg

the names of this Commety for this seruis bee Thomas Jeweat Jacob pearly and david Pebody : and this work is to bee dun by the last of Juen nex in sewing the deat hear of dated fabewary the ·5th· 1705/6

All the Towen oficers chosen the 12th day of march in boxford to searue for the year ·1706· have tacken thaier oathes to thair Respactive ofices Exsepting the towen tresurer which hath not as yeat

as attest John pebody Towen Clark

At a legal Towen meting hild in Boxford the ·26· of fabewary 1705/6

The towen Choes Corpral John Andrus moderator for the presant meting

also the Towen did allow several bils of Charg for money Expended for the Towens seruis ; to mr Endicot for money layed out at boston and and Cambridg for the Towen 02—12—0

also for John Eames for money Expendad at Cambridg for the Towen 00—17—0

also to John Stiels for Keeping of the Keea and sweping the meting hous 01—00—0

also Thomas Radington twenty shilling for sweping the meting hous 01—00—0

also the Towen did alow John Pebody all that sd pebody Read in the town meting being seat dowen in sd

pebodys owen bouk of accounts Exsept ·6$^{s}$· that hee saith he deliverad to John Eames: but ‖s$^{d}$‖ Eames denyeth him and wil not owen it

also to william foster it was a lowed for sweping the meting hous on yer 01—00—0

also to Josaph pebody was a lowed for sweping the meting houes on yer 01—00—0

also Towen Choes Ensien hazzen Sargent bixbe and Zerobebabel Endicot to vew a pees of land that John wood desirad of the Towen lying in the Eastwardly corner of the pasnig farm and to mack Retorn to the towen what thay did Estem s$^{d}$ land to bee worth voted

at a legal Towen meting hild in Boxford the ·12$^{th}$· day of march 1705/6

the Towen Choes Leften Pearly moderator for the presant meting voted

also Timothy dorman is Choes Cunstabel for the yer in sewing for the south sied of the towen

also Job Tiler is Choes Cunstabel for the yer in sewing for the north sieed of the town

also John pebody is Choes Towen Clark for the year in Sewing

also Ensien hazzen is Choes Selact man for the yer 1706 and al so assesar for 1706 also dauid wood and Richard Kimbol and Samuel Simonds sener and Jonethen Bixbe be Choesen selact men and assesars for the year insewing 1706: voted to searu acordingly

also the Towen Choes Thomas Jueat for a grand Jur[y]man for the year in sewing

also Insien hazen is chosen Touen Trasurer for the year in sewing

also John Stiels and Louck houey aer Chosen tithing men for the year 1706

also nathaniel pebody frances Eallit and Robart Stiels be choesen seruayers for 1706

also Jarymyah perly and John wood aer Chosen fenc vewares for the yer 1706

also david pebody is Choes to saru upon the Jury of tryals next Cort at Ipswich

also the Towen voted to giue gorg Bixbe twenty shilling for this year 1706 to Keep the Kee of the meting hous

and to swep it and open and stet[1] the dors and to lay ‖it in the first Reat‖

also voted by the Towen that thaier bee a CommetyChosen to make inquirey whether thaier is no land lying conveniant for the ves of the miniestry that may ‖be‖ Exchanged by the Towen for the whoell or a peart of the personeg which Commety shal forth with ingage in that affaier and mack thaier Report of thaier doings to the Towen as souen as may bee and also thay shall make inquirey whether thaier be anney land conveniant for that End to bee soueld and mack Report to the Towen of thair doings thair in

also voted by the Towen that peart ‖of‖ or the whoel pasnege farem shall bee Exchanged for sum land in sum other place Conueniantly for the ves of the menistry if an apertunity presant that the Towen shal approue of:

also the Towen Choes three men to bee a Commety to mack inquirey whether thaier bee anney land to be Exchanged: for all or peart of the pasneg or to be souel for the ves of the menistry if non Can be Exchanged

also whear as Topsfield haue Intuimated ‖to‖ us that thay haue Chosen a Commety to agree if it be posiabel with a Commety Chosen by our towen a bout a deuiding lien betwen our towens wee in answer to them haue chosen leiut pebody Ensien hazzen and ‖John‖ Eames to bee a Commety to meet with Topsfiles commety a foer s^d^ and doe giue them full power to agree with them in the‖matter‖ afoer s^d^ if it bee posiabel and also wee giue them full power to Joyen with them in anney other methord of Issewing that defaranc if thay see caues and wee obli ge our sealues to stand tow and abied by what Ever thay shal doe in that matter: also the Towen choes Leftn John pebody scowel master for the year in sewing ·1706·

[1]Shut.

# CALL FOR POLITICAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT IPSWICH, APRIL 25, 1776 (BROADSIDE).

---

COUNTY OF ESSEX, COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

As the connexion between Great-Britain and this continent is growing every day more and more looſe and uncertain, and (whether it be eligible or not) as we may ſoon be obliged to take up Independency for ourſelves, and upon this ſuppoſition, as undoubtedly a Republic or Commonwealth will be our Form of Government, it therefore becomes more ſerious and important, that every man ſhould have equal Liberty, and equal right to Repreſentation in the Legiſlature.

Now as the Mode of Election in this Colony, has for a long while been in ſome meaſure unequal, but eſpecially by the Regulation of our late honorable Provincial Congreſs, it is presumed, has been made much more ſo, by allowing every Town and Diſtrict containing thirty Freeholders or upwards, to ſend a Repreſentative to the General Aſſembly, and yet not extending the Priviledge, by enlarging the number of Representatives for thoſe Towns, that contain from three hundred to three thouſand Freeholders: And as it cannot by many Perſons be conceived, that if any 30 Freeholders ſhould, and do ſend a Repreſentative to the General Aſſembly, why any 60 Freeholders ſhould not have the right to ſend two Members, and any 360 the right to ſend 12, and ſo on, and though if this was practiced, great Inconveniences might ariſe from ſo numerous a repreſentative Body, yet as this may be remedied, and as great Inconveniencies do ariſe in Fact, from ſo undue and unequal a Repreſentation, as at preſent ſubſiſts in this Colony, and much greater are to be feared, ſhould this Matter thus go on, while a new State, as it were, (if not to be formed) is at least to be regulated, and one that ought to give equal Liberty to every Member of it:

It is therefore propoſed to the Committees of the ſeveral Towns in this County, that they do as ſoon as may be, procure a Town-Meeting to be aſſembled in their reſpective Towns, for the purpoſe of chooſing Delegates for a County Convention, to be held at Mr. Treadwell's Tavern in Ipswich, on the 25th of this Month, (April) at 12 o'Clock at Noon (if foul weather that day the next fair day) there to conſider of what is premiſed, and to fall upon ſome Method by which they may obtain an equal Repreſentation, by every Man's having a like Voice in the Election of the legiſlative Body.

That the number at this Convention may not be too large to be accomodated at Ipſwich, it is propoſed that each Town ſhould ſend a like number of Delegates, as they now ſend Members to the General Aſſembly.

April 17th 1776. Joſhua Ward Chareman P: Tem { of the Committee Salem.

Joshua Orne Chairman { of the Committee Marblehead.

To the Committee of
Correspondence, Inspection
& Safety.
Middletown [Mass.]

(104)